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Chapter 1. Introduction and Overview

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Chapter 1. Introduction and Overview

INTRODUCTION

The 1980 Census of Population and Housing¹—the 20th in a chain of censuses that have been taken every 10th year (in years ending in “0”) since 1790—was conducted as of April 1, 1980, by the Bureau of the Census, an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The enumeration covered the population and housing characteristics of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction or sovereignty. The 1980 census (the decennial census) counted and obtained characteristics for 226,545,805 persons and 88,411,263 housing units in the United States and an additional 3,565,376 persons and 1,082,288 housing units in Puerto Rico and the outlying areas.

History

The eminent 19th century French statistician, Alexandre Moreau de Jonnès, observed: “The United States presents in its history a phenomenon which has no parallel. It is that of a people who instituted the statistics of their country on the very day when they formed their government. . . .”

De Jonnès’ observation acknowledges the fact that the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1789, required an enumeration of the population at least every 10 years. The constitutional mandate for a census stemmed from a compromise between the large and small States at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. This compromise gave each State equal representation in the Senate, but linked representation in the House of Representatives to each State’s population. Thus, article 1, section 2 of the Constitution called for a census as the means of equitably apportioning representatives among the States. This constitutional mandate remains the primary reason for conducting the census.

The Census Bureau was required by law to provide the President, by January 1, 1981, with the final official State population counts from the 1980 census. At the same time, it forwarded to him the number of representatives to which each State was entitled in the House of Representatives.

Related to apportionment is the delineation of congressional and legislative district boundaries. Since the Supreme Court’s “one person, one vote” rulings of the 1960’s, redistricting has been based on the concept that legislative districts should have nearly equal populations. Under the provisions of a law enacted in 1975 (Public Law 94-171), the Bureau was required to produce population data for delivery to the States by April 1, 1981. These data were for geographic areas outlined in plans submitted by the officers or public bodies in a State which had initial respon-

sibility for the legislative apportionment or districting of the State.² It should be noted that, while the Census Bureau provided data which could be used for redistricting, it did not draw the congressional or State legislative district boundaries.

The decennial census has, of course, many uses other than apportioning seats in the House of Representatives and drawing district boundaries. Census data are also used for allocating Federal and State funds under various grants-in-aid and revenue-sharing programs, in formulating public policy at all levels, and in private-sector decisionmaking, as well as for many other purposes. Legislation passed during the 1970’s tied the distribution of Federal revenue-sharing funds to population totals and/or characteristics; this action contributed to a heightened public awareness of and support for the 1980 census.

The first census was conducted in 1790 by U.S. Marshals and their assistants under the direction of the Secretary of State. The act authorizing this census, with minor modifications and extensions, governed the taking of the censuses through 1840. The inquiries in 1790 were limited to only six items: the name of the head of the family and the number of persons in each household of the following descriptions—free White males 16 years and older; free White males under 16; free White females; all other free persons (i.e., free Blacks); and slaves.

There was a significant growth in the number of inquiries between 1790 and 1840. By 1840, data were also being gathered on education, literacy, and occupation. In addition to the population census, censuses of manufactures were conducted beginning in 1810, and of agriculture beginning in 1840.

The first major innovation in American census-taking was ushered in with the 1850 census. Prior to that time, only the names of family heads had been collected. The new law for the 1850 census provided for collecting the names and characteristics for each person counted.

The 1880 census law provided for the next major improvement in census methods. For the first time, specially appointed supervisors and enumerators took the census instead of the U.S. Marshals and their assistants.

The 1880 census was an encyclopedic undertaking that included hundreds of minor inquiries in addition to the basic population questions. Due essentially to the vast scope of this census, publication of the detailed results was not completed until just before the 1890 enumeration. The 1890 census was similar in scope to 1880, but data processing was accelerated by the introduction of punchcards and electric tabulating machines. There was a sharp reduction in the range of the 1900 census.

The censuses from 1790-1900 were conducted by temporary staffs that were disbanded after each count was completed and

¹Also called the Twentieth Decennial Census, as in the Presidential Proclamation, or simply the decennial census.

²The State plans had to meet criteria established by the Secretary of Commerce.

the results published. Some observers, particularly in the latter half of the 19th century, noted that the *ad hoc* nature of census-taking was inadequate in several respects: There was a lack of continuity and experience in census work, the enumerations had to be organized in great haste, and the accuracy of the statistics was impaired. Based on these observations and recommendations from Government and the private sector, Congress established a permanent Bureau of the Census in 1902.

With an ongoing organization, certain of the minor inquiries and the census of manufactures could be conducted separately from the decennial census.³ There were some improvements in collection methods and a few changes in census questions in the enumerations of 1910, 1920, and 1930, which were generally of the same scope as the 1900 census.

The 1940 census was, in many ways, the first modern census. One of the major innovations was the use of sampling, which involved asking some of the questions of only a fraction of the population. The 1940 census was also the first to obtain a variety of facts on the general conditions of the Nation's housing.

The 1950 census brought the use of one of the first electronic computers, UNIVAC I, which was delivered in 1951 and used to tabulate a portion of the data. Nearly all of the data processing for the 1960 census was done by computer. An electronic device for "reading" the census schedules—FOSDIC (film optical sensing device for input to computer)—was also used in this and subsequent censuses. Questionnaires were designed so that the answers could be indicated by marking small circles; the completed questionnaires were microfilmed and then FOSDIC scanned the microfilm copy. The FOSDIC-readable schedules were filled by enumerators who transcribed information from regular questionnaires filled out by householders.

In the 1960 census, the only population questions asked on a 100-percent basis (asked of everyone) were age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household.⁴ Eight housing items were also asked on a 100-percent basis, but most population and housing questions applied only to a sample of the housing units. This pattern of asking only a few items of every household, which was employed to reduce respondent burden as well as processing costs, was followed in subsequent censuses.

Prior to 1960, census enumerators used a "conventional" door-to-door procedure, visiting each housing unit to complete a census questionnaire. The 1960 census was the first in which the mails were used extensively to collect population and housing data. The field enumeration was preceded by delivery to every housing unit of a questionnaire that contained the basic 100-percent questions. The householder was asked to complete the questionnaire and hold it until an enumerator visited the housing unit to pick it up. (Self-enumeration had been used on a very limited scale previously, but this was the first time it was made a major part of the decennial procedure.) In areas containing about four-fifths of the population, the enumerator picked up the 100-percent questionnaire, and left another containing the sample population and housing questions at every fourth housing unit,

requesting that the respondent fill it out and mail it to the census district office. When these questionnaires were returned, the responses were transcribed to the special FOSDIC schedules. In rural areas, the sample information was obtained during the enumerator's visit and recorded directly on the FOSDIC schedules.

In terms of land area, roughly 53 percent (excluding Puerto Rico and the outlying areas) was covered by the conventional method. If Alaska were excluded, the figure would be 44 percent.

The mails were used even more extensively in the 1970 census than in the 1960 census. Areas containing approximately three-fifths of the housing units received questionnaires by mail and were asked to complete them and mail them back. Some of the households received short forms containing only the 100-percent questions, while those designated for the sample received long forms containing the 100-percent and additional questions. The questionnaires were designed in a format that could be read by FOSDIC. In the areas where this procedure was used, enumerators contacted only those housing units and households for which questionnaires were not returned or the answers were incomplete or inconsistent. In the remainder of the country, consisting mostly of rural areas and small towns, mail carriers left a census form containing the 100-percent questions at each residential housing unit on their routes. An enumerator visited each housing unit to collect the completed questionnaires, determined which units were in the sample, and asked the additional questions for these units.

In the 1970 census, changes in subject content over 1960 were relatively minor. The only population data collected on a 100-percent basis related to the same five subjects (age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to household head) that had been collected on a 100-percent basis in 1960. In an effort to reduce response burden further while still maintaining a sample large enough to produce data for small areas, some questions were asked of either a 15-percent or a 5-percent sample of housing units, with a number asked for both, thus constituting a 20-percent sample. Again, a number of housing items were covered on a complete-count basis, and the remainder were on a sample basis similar to that used for the population inquiries.

The method of enumeration for the 1980 census was not radically different from that for 1970, though there were some significant developments: (1) the mailout/mailback (mail census) area was extended to areas containing 95.5 percent of the housing units, (2) new procedures for improving the coverage of the population were introduced and 1970 procedures were enhanced, and (3) the most extensive and creative publicly campaign for any census was undertaken to encourage public support. The questionnaires contained about the same number of items as the previous census, but there were some subject content changes reflecting new data needs. The sample design was different (see "Content and Sample Design"), but the general approach of asking only a few basic questions of everyone and the more detailed items of a sample of the population was the same as in 1960 and 1970.

Census Law: Title 13, United States Code

The Constitution does not prescribe how the census should be conducted, which questions are to be asked, or other vital aspects of census-taking; instead, it empowers the Congress to

³The censuses of agriculture were conducted as part of the decennial census through 1950.

⁴The term "head of household" was not used in the 1980 census; the census questionnaire asked for each person's relationship to the "person in column 1." Respondents were instructed to enter in column 1 the name of one of the household members in whose name the housing unit was owned or rented.

conduct the census in "such Manner as they shall by Law direct." Congress passed special acts for the taking of each census from 1790-1920 that gave quite detailed instructions about how to conduct the enumeration and which questions to ask. In 1929, Congress passed the Permanent Census Act, under which the 1930 census was taken. The most notable feature of this act was the discretion it gave to the Secretary of Commerce (by delegation of authority, to the Director of the Census) with regard to conducting the census. Modifications to the 1929 act, and additional legislation covering the census of housing, governed the 1940 and 1950 censuses.

The basic law under which the 1980 census was taken was title 13 of the United States Code (see app. 1A for pertinent sections), which was codified in 1954 and amended several times over the ensuing years. Like the 1929 act, it gives the Secretary of Commerce discretion to enact census plans, subject to executive and congressional review.

Title 13 does not specify which questions are to be asked. It does require that the Census Bureau advise Congress of the general subject content 3 years before the census and on the specific questions, 2 years before. The title also does not specify the method of enumeration, but it contains provisions relating to the areas to be covered, and the date ("within 9 months after the census date") for delivering State population counts to the President.

The title requires that individuals answer the census. Anyone 18 years of age or older who willfully neglects or refuses to answer the census may be fined up to \$100. Anyone who gives false answers is subject to a fine of up to \$500.⁵

The same law that makes answering the census mandatory provides strict confidentiality for the information gathered, stating that: "Neither the Secretary, nor any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, may . . .

- (1) use the information furnished under the provisions of this title for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it is supplied; or
- (2) make any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified; or
- (3) permit anyone other than the sworn officers and employees of the Department or bureau or agency thereof to examine the individual reports."

All employees of the Census Bureau must take an oath at the start of their employment and periodically thereafter to protect the confidentiality of information gathered in the census. Any employee who wrongfully discloses census information is subject to a fine of up to \$5,000 and/or imprisonment up to 5 years.

Census records are by law confidential for 72 years from the time the information was collected. Many people rely on copies of their census records to prove age or identity, and the Census Bureau releases such information only to those persons, their authorized representatives, or legal beneficiaries upon proof of death.

Bureau of the Census

The Bureau's headquarters is in the Washington, DC suburb of Suitland, MD. It has processing and operational offices in Jeffersonville, IN, and Pittsburg, KS, where large-scale clerical operations are conducted, and regional offices in 12 cities throughout the country—Atlanta, GA, Boston, MA, Charlotte, NC, Chicago, IL, Dallas, TX, Denver, CO, Detroit, MI, Kansas City, KS, Los Angeles, CA, New York, NY, Philadelphia, PA, and Seattle, WA. Two large processing sites were set up for the 1980 census operations in New Orleans, LA, and Laguna Niguel, CA; these offices closed in early 1982.⁶ To supervise the field enumeration, a regional census center was set up in each regional office city. The twelve centers directed the work of more than 400 temporary district offices that were opened throughout the country.

Planning, direction, and support services were provided by the Bureau's permanent staff. (See app. 1B for the Bureau's organization chart.) This staff was augmented for the peak periods of census operations—particularly in the areas of training, publicity, and processing—and then reduced as operations came to a close. By far, the biggest component of the census staff was the large numbers of temporary workers hired for the field offices and processing centers.

Census Period and Census Day

The 1980 census involved several major overlapping phases, altogether extending over the period 1973-83 and involving the following: Planning and preparation, data collection, data processing, data dissemination, and evaluation.

Census Day for 1980 was April 1, and all census questionnaires generally were to be completed giving information as of that date, even if they were filled days or weeks later.⁷ Census Day has been April 1 in each census since 1930. (For prior dates, see app. 1C.) This has been deemed the most suitable reference date for the census because of two major factors: weather conditions and the likelihood that people will be at their usual places of residence. For instance, winter weather would impede the enumeration in some areas if Census Day were held much earlier, and people are more likely to move or be away on vacation in the summer months.

In order to complete the field enumeration before the spring thaw in northern and western Alaska, Census Day there was January 22, 1980.

As part of the agreement with the local government, Census Day for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (excluding the Northern Mariana Islands) was September 15, 1980; this date was chosen to facilitate the use of teachers as enumerators.

Scope

The 1980 Census of Population and Housing also included two small surveys—the Components of Inventory Change Survey, which obtained information on counts and characteristics of the housing units that changed or stayed the same between 1973

⁶The Jeffersonville facility was also a major site of 1980 census processing.

⁷Several questions refer to a person's activity or condition at a point in time other than Apr. 1, 1980 (e.g., "Where did this person live five years ago (Apr. 1, 1975)?" "Did this person work at any time last week?" or "During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?").

⁵In 1970, in addition to the fines, there was also provision for minor jail terms for refusal to answer or answering falsely, but this provision was dropped for 1980.

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and 1980; and the Residential Finance Survey, which was a survey of residential properties to obtain data on mortgages, shelter costs, selected housing characteristics, and owner characteristics.

Area covered—The territory covered by the 1980 census included the 50 States and the District of Columbia (the populations of these 51 units make up the official population of the United States), Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas—Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the balance of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.⁸ The Canal Zone, which had been enumerated in each census from 1920 to 1970, was not part of the 1980 census; this change was a result of a treaty between the United States and Panama, ratified by the Senate in 1978, which provided for gradual Panamanian control over the zone. A number of other areas under the jurisdiction or control of the United States—Johnston Atoll, Midway, Wake, and miscellaneous other islands—were either uninhabited or had counts supplied for them by other Federal agencies.

Residence rules—All persons living in the United States on Census Day were covered in the census, including foreigners having their usual residence in the United States, whether they were legal or illegal aliens.⁹ Included were persons working or attending school here and members of their families living with them. Foreigners temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate were not enumerated. Procedures were established to count U.S. residents who were short-term travelers abroad, but U.S. citizens residing overseas (including Federal civilian employees, students, and Armed Forces personnel stationed there) were not directly within the scope of the census.

As in every preceding census, each person was counted as an inhabitant of his or her usual place of residence, which generally meant the place where the person lived and slept most of the time. This was not necessarily the same as the person's legal or voting residence. (Rules were established for certain categories where residence was not obvious; see app. 1D.)

Unit of enumeration—The basic unit of enumeration was the housing unit, occupied or vacant. Population characteristics were obtained for each person living in an occupied housing unit (a household) and housing characteristics were obtained for occupied and vacant units. A housing unit was defined as a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters were those in which the occupants or intended occupants lived and ate separately from other persons in the building and which had direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. Boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like were included in the housing inventory only if they were occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes were included

provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Some people live in group quarters (college dormitories, military installations, prisons, hospitals, orphanages, convents, etc.) instead of housing units. Characteristics were collected for the group quarters population in a separate operation from the enumeration of housing units.¹⁰ If a living quarters contained 9 or more persons unrelated to the resident owner or renter, or 10 or more unrelated persons, it was also considered a group quarters and not part of the housing inventory and no data were collected on the housing characteristics.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

In a certain sense, one decennial census generally overlaps another. Planning for the 1980 census began while the last phases of the 1970 census were still underway—records were kept and experiments were carried out in the knowledge that they would be helpful in planning the 1980 census. Funding for formal 1980 census planning began in July 1973 (fiscal year 1974). The planning process included a review of the experiences in the 1970 census, consultation and contacts with data users, congressional review, and a series of tests of procedures and content.

One important decision reached early in the planning process was to expand the use of the mails in 1980. The 1970 experience had proved successful, with 85.6 percent of the households in mail census areas cooperating by mailing back their questionnaires. The followup work on incomplete and nonresponse cases was eased considerably by the fact that the bulk of the incomplete questionnaires were completed through telephone calls to the particular households. Furthermore, a test conducted during the 1970 census confirmed the feasibility and desirability of extending the mail method to rural areas and small towns. Because of these results and other factors, the mail census method was used in areas which, in 1980, contained 95.5 percent of the population.

A key element in the planning process was the need to improve coverage of the population. The fact that the decennial census misses people has been known since the first census. Systematic measurement of undercoverage, introduced in the 1950 census, has shown that some improvement in coverage occurred in the succeeding censuses. For 1970, it was estimated that 5.3 million people, or 2.5 percent of the population, had been missed. Also, as in previous censuses, Blacks had been disproportionately undercounted. While only 1.9 percent of Whites were missed, it was estimated that 7.7 percent of Blacks were not counted in the 1970 census.¹¹ Limitations in the administrative data (birth, death, and migration records) used to estimate population, and undercount, did not allow calculating the undercount for other minority groups—Hispanics, American Indians, and Asians and Pacific Islanders.

For a number of reasons, the issue of the undercount, and especially its disproportionate impact on minority groups, took on great significance for 1980. For example, the differential under-

⁸The Northern Mariana Islands were part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at the time of the census, but were treated separately for purposes of collection, tabulation, and presentation of census data. Their Census Day was Apr. 1, 1980, as opposed to Sept. 15 for the rest of the Territory.

⁹While illegal aliens were to be counted in the census, no attempt was made to identify them as such.

¹⁰The places with group quarters population were called "special places"; these sometimes contained regular housing units.

¹¹The availability of new figures (on emigration, for instance) allowed a reestimation of 1970 census undercount in 1981. It was estimated that 4.7 million people were missed in 1970, or 2.2 percent of the population. The undercount rate for Blacks was 7.6 percent and for Whites, 1.5 percent.

count affected the delineation of legislative districts of equal size and the annual allocation of billions of dollars of Government funds. Major efforts went into identifying methods for improving coverage, particularly for hard-to-enumerate segments of the population. The goals of coverage improvement in the 1980 census were (1) to attain a relatively low overall undercoverage rate and (2) to reduce the coverage differential between Whites and minorities.

The Census Bureau took two main approaches toward achieving these goals. First, it undertook a number of special publicity and outreach efforts to make people more aware of the census, to explain the importance of census data, and to convince people that their responses were confidential. Special efforts were designed to reach minority groups. One of these was the Bureau's Community Services Program, in which over 200 community services specialists contacted leaders of community-based minority organizations and American Indian reservations to obtain their active support for the census.

The second approach was to improve census-taking procedures to reduce the possibility of people being missed. Some of the coverage-improvement programs used in 1970 were revised and expanded, and some new procedures were introduced for 1980. The major improvements were in several areas: (1) the procedures for compiling address lists, which were used as a control in the mailout and receipt of the census questionnaires, (2) matching to census records the names of individuals (drivers' license lists) living in selected hard-to-enumerate areas to determine whether those individuals had been counted, (3) rechecking the occupancy status of units that had been classified vacant or nonexistent to ascertain that no household had been missed, (4) establishing special procedures for counting the transient populations, and (5) giving local officials the opportunity to review population and housing-unit counts for their area and have any complaints resolved in cooperation with the responsible census district office.

Census content, or what questions would be asked, was another major focus of 1980 census planning. In this regard, the Bureau's goals were to meet the data needs of the 1980's without burdening the public with too many inquiries. As in 1970, most questions were asked just of a sample of the population, and only the basic population and housing items were asked of everyone. The 1970's ushered in new concerns and data needs (e.g., more detailed data on minority groups, transportation, housing costs, etc.); there were requests from various sources for the addition of new inquiries. The concern over respondent burden limited the number of questions that could be asked, and set up a give-and-take situation among various competing user needs. Some of the questions asked in 1970 were no longer deemed sufficiently necessary and could be dropped.

Consultation and Contacts With Data Users

In planning the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, the Census Bureau consulted a broad spectrum of data users. It received advice on all aspects and phases of the census from several census advisory committees, whose members were appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and represented academic institutions, professional and business associations, community and national service organizations, consumer interests, elected public officials, and the clergy. There were three

committees consisting of members of the American Statistical, American Economic, and American Marketing Associations, separate committees on population and housing, and three minority advisory groups representing Blacks, Hispanics, and Asian and Pacific Islander Americans. Regional meetings held with American Indian and Alaska Native groups were forums for an exchange of ideas on how best to count them. The Federal Agency Council for Demographic Censuses, comprised of representatives of more than 90 Federal agencies, outlined Federal data needs, helped advise on census content, and reviewed other matters related to the census. Participants in local public meetings held throughout the country suggested improvements for the 1980 census. Meetings were also held with State planning agency officials to get their views. A "blue-ribbon" panel of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council reviewed census plans and made recommendations. Extensive contacts were made with national and community-based minority organizations to inform these groups of plans and to gather comments.

Congressional Review

The Census Bureau's plans for the 1980 census underwent extensive congressional review—through oversight committees, General Accounting Office audit teams, and the appropriations committees. Numerous hearings were held before the Bureau's House oversight committee (the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service) and Senate oversight committee (the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Federal Services of the Governmental Affairs Committee). The General Accounting Office conducted and published a number of studies of 1980 census proposals. Plans were also reviewed by the House and Senate committees responsible for funding the census.

Pretest and Dress Rehearsal Censuses

One of the most important components of the planning for the 1980 census was the series of pretests and dress rehearsals. The pretests were designed to examine the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of alternative or new field operations, enumeration procedures (particularly those designed to improve the coverage of the population), and questionnaire content items. The major tests were the National Content Test (1976), which was devoted entirely to testing alternative question formats and wordings, and tests primarily of census procedures in Travis County, TX (1976), Camden, NJ (1976), and Oakland, CA (1977). The latter three pretests were "mini-censuses" in which most facets of enumeration were studied. In addition, there were a number of other tests designed to try out specific procedures or questionnaire content items, some of which were held as early as 1975.

The dress rehearsal censuses were the final runthroughs of procedures planned for the 1980 census. These were conducted in 1978 in the Richmond, VA, area, in two counties in southwestern Colorado, and in a section of lower Manhattan in New York city—areas representing the different types of conditions to be encountered nationally. The aim was to avoid testing any new procedural and questionnaire content alternatives and to change only those methodologies or questions that proved prob-

lematical. It was necessary to introduce a limited number of untested procedures or operations into the dress rehearsals, and some procedural and questionnaire content changes had to be made as a result of the dress rehearsal experiences.

There was an extensive evaluation process for the tests, consisting of formal statistical calculations, time studies, reports based on staff observation visits to field offices, and reviews at headquarters.

1980 Census Content

100-percent population items

- Household relationship*
- Sex
- Race*
- Age
- Marital status
- Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent*

Sample population items

- School enrollment
- Educational attainment
- State or foreign country of birth
- Citizenship and year of immigration
- Current language and English proficiency**
- Ancestry*
- Place of residence 5 years ago
- Activity 5 years ago
- Veteran status and period of service
- Presence of disability or handicap*
- Children ever born
- Marital history
- Employment status last week
- Hours worked last week
- Place of work
- Travel time to work**
- Means of transportation to work*
- Persons in carpool**
- Year last worked
- Industry
- Occupation
- Class of worker
- Work in 1979 and weeks looking for work in 1979*
- Amount of income by source in 1979*

100-percent Housing items

- Number of housing units at address
- Complete plumbing facilities*
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure (whether the unit is owned or rented)
- Condominium identification**
- Value of home* (for one-family owner-occupied units and condominiums)
- Rent (for renter-occupied units)
- Vacancy status
- Duration of vacancy

Sample housing items

- Number of units in structure
- Stories in building and presence of elevator
- Source of water
- Sewage disposal
- Year building built
- Year moved into this house**
- Heating equipment
- Fuels used for home heating, water heating, and cooking
- Costs of utilities and fuels*
- Complete kitchen facilities*
- Number of bedrooms
- Number of bathrooms
- Telephone
- Air conditioning
- Number of automobiles*
- Number of light trucks and vans**
- Homeowner shelter costs for real estate taxes, fire and hazard insurance, and mortgage**

Derived items (illustrative examples)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Families | Household size |
| Family type and size | Persons per room ("overcrowding") |
| Family income | Institutions and other group quarters |
| Poverty status | Gross rent |
| Population density | Farm residence |

*Changed relative to 1970

**New item for 1980

Content and Sample Design

The content of the 1980 census was not substantially different from the 1970 content. Some questions were new for 1980, while some 1970 items were dropped. Similarly, some questions asked on a sample basis in 1970 were asked on a 100-percent basis in 1980, and vice versa. Two main questionnaires were used in the 1980 census—the short form containing the basic, or 100-percent, population and housing questions asked for all persons and housing units; and the long form containing the basic items plus the additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units. (See app. 1E for a facsimile of the 1980 census long-form questionnaire.)

For most of the country, the long form was used in one out of every six housing units. In counties, cities, and similar governmental units with estimated populations below 2,500, the sampling rate was one in two; the purpose of this higher sampling rate was to provide reliable data for these small areas to meet the needs of certain Federal programs. Together, the respective samples of 16.7 percent and 50 percent meant that about one-fifth of the population nationwide was enumerated on the long form.

There was space on both the short and long forms for enumerating up to seven people in each household. If there were more than seven people in a household, the respondent was instructed to complete the form for seven people and mail it in. Since item 1 on the questionnaire called for a separate listing of the names of all the persons in the household, the fact that the additional persons had not been fully enumerated was apparent, and an enumerator visited the household during followup to obtain the information for the additional persons.

Questionnaires for individuals ("individual census reports"), containing only population inquiries, were used for persons in group quarters. Spanish-language versions of the short- and long-form questionnaires (as well as questionnaires for individuals) were available upon request. In addition, translations of the short- and long-form questionnaires were prepared in 32 different languages. Enumerators presented one in the appropriate language to respondents who could not understand English. Separate questionnaires were developed for Puerto Rico and each of the outlying areas (with common subject content for the Pacific jurisdictions).¹² A supplementary questionnaire was used in a sample of households with one or more American Indians located on reservations and in households in rural areas of Oklahoma that were formerly Indian reservations to get more detailed information about special living conditions of Native Americans.

Geographic Structure

Geographic areas—The advantage of a census, as opposed to a survey covering only a limited sample of the population, is that the census provides data for many small geographic areas in addition to the larger ones. Data based on the 100-percent questions are published for all census areas down to the smallest blocks, while data for the sample questions are published generally at the census-tract level and above. The 50-percent sample for

governmental units with under 2,500 people made it possible to produce substantially more reliable data from the sample questions than would have been possible with the 16.7-percent sample used elsewhere.

The 1980 census provided data for numerous political and statistical geographic areas. The political areas included the States and counties (or the equivalents of these), county subdivisions called minor civil divisions, and incorporated places. A number of areas have been specially delineated over the years for statistical purposes; these include standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas, census county divisions, census designated places, census tracts, and blocks.

Some of the areas for which census data were reported are:

United States—This area includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Regions and divisions—There are four census regions (West, South, Northeast, and North Central [renamed Midwest in June 1984]) defined for the United States, each composed of two or more geographic divisions. The nine census divisions are groupings of States.

Political units—These units are States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, outlying areas, congressional districts, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions (MCD's) such as towns and townships, incorporated places, election precincts in some States, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's)¹³—An SMSA comprises one or more counties defined around a central city of 50,000 or more population or an urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). Contiguous counties are included if they have a high degree of social and economic integration with the area's population nucleus. (New England SMSA's are defined in terms of towns and cities rather than counties.) SMSA's were defined and delineated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's)¹³—An SCSA is composed of two or more closely related SMSA's having a combined population of 1 million or more. SCSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

Urbanized areas—An urbanized area consists of a central city and surrounding densely settled territory with a combined population of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Urban/rural—The urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside these areas. All other population is rural.

Metropolitan/nonmetropolitan—The metropolitan population is that living inside SMSA's; all other population is nonmetropolitan. Both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas can contain urban and rural population.

¹³The terms standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA) were changed respectively to metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) in 1982, but SMSA and SCSA were used in all 1980 census data products.

¹²There was no sample in the outlying areas because their small populations were not conducive to sampling methods; each housing unit received a questionnaire similar in length to the long form used in the United States.

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Census county divisions (CCD's)—In 20 States in which MCD's are not adequate for reporting subcounty census statistics, the Bureau, in cooperation with local officials, delineated CCD's for this purpose.

Census designated places (CDP's)—Formerly referred to as "unincorporated places," these are closely settled population centers without legally established limits, delineated with State and local assistance for statistical purposes, and generally having a population of at least 1,000.

Census tracts—These are statistical subdivisions of counties. Each tract, generally ranging between 2,500 and 8,000 inhabitants and averaging about 4,000, is delineated (subject to Census Bureau standards) by local committees within SMSA's and other selected areas.

Blocks—These units, generally bounded by streets or other physical features, are defined and numbered in urbanized areas, incorporated places of 10,000 or more population, and additional areas that contracted with the Census Bureau for the collection of block statistics.

Block numbering areas (BNA's)—These are areas defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks where census tracts have not been established.

Block groups (BG's)—BG's are sets of contiguous blocks beginning with the same first digit within a census tract or BNA and are used in lieu of enumeration districts for tabulation purposes in BNA's.

Enumeration districts (ED's)—ED's are used for census tabulation purposes where census blocks and block groups are not defined. They are used throughout the country as the administrative units to be covered by census enumerators, generally one or more ED's per enumerator.

Mapping—Maps are essential tools used by the Census Bureau both in data collection and data dissemination. For the 1980 census, the Bureau produced more than 32,000 individual map-sheets covering the entire country, Puerto Rico, and the outlying areas. The Bureau started with existing maps from the U.S. Geological Survey, State highway departments, county governments, incorporated places, etc., and adapted these for census use by removing unnecessary information from the maps and adding boundaries for census tabulation areas.

Each enumerator was given a map on which the assigned ED was clearly delineated so that the enumerator would know precisely the territory for which he or she was responsible, and thus avoid the omission of any portion of the ED or the inclusion of part of a neighboring one. The map also helped the enumerator cover the area systematically and, where the ED contained two or more blocks, identify each housing unit with the correct geographic code.

The maps used for field work reflected the geographic situation as of January 1, 1978, for mail census areas and January 1, 1979, in door-to-door areas. During the field enumeration, the maps were updated to reflect current conditions. The official date for census geography was January 1, 1980; any changes effective

after that date, such as annexations, were not reflected in the final census tabulations.

Finalized maps were available for sale to users, beginning in mid-1981, so they could relate the data to the proper geographic area. Selected maps were also included with the printed reports, or, as with the block maps, sold as a separate package from the block statistics microfiche report.

PUBLICITY

The 1980 census promotional campaign was the most creative and effective publicity effort in U.S. census history. Its main focus was to inform the public, whose cooperation is essential to the success of any census, of the importance of census data and of achieving as complete a count as possible. More specifically, it was aimed at encouraging persons living in the United States to fill out their census forms and, in mail census areas, to mail them back to the census district offices.

The promotional campaign was directed by the Census Promotion Office (CPO) which was established in the summer of 1978.¹⁴ It secured the free services of the Advertising Council in directing a major media advertising campaign.¹⁵ The decision to use free advertising rather than to seek funds from Congress for a paid campaign was controversial; some observers doubted the effectiveness of a free effort. However, the Advertising Council's campaign, developed by the firm of Ogilvy & Mather, proved to be a great success. An independent study found that the commercial advertising dollar value received by the Bureau of the Census in the period between January and June 1980 was nearly \$38 million.

The centerpiece of the promotion effort was the slogan "Answer the Census, We're Counting on You." (See ch. 4.) The campaign was conducted in all major media: television, radio, newspaper, transit cards, outdoor billboards, business and trade press, etc.

A committee of leaders in the broadcasting industry representing all major markets in the country was also formed. The members of the committee helped to ensure that the census messages were aired on the radio and television stations in their areas.

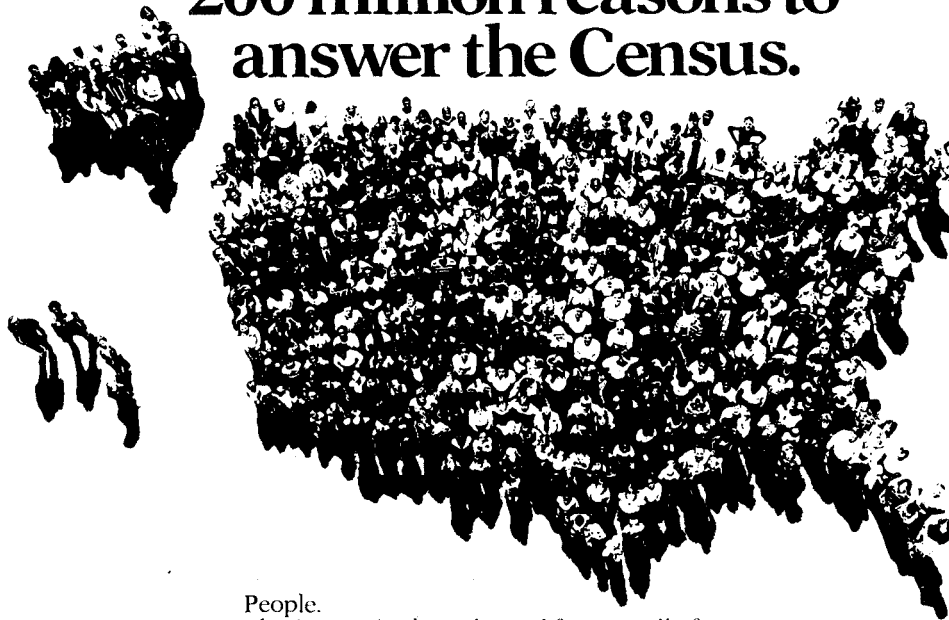
A number of celebrities, including some well known among minority communities, donated their time to tape public service announcements (some in Spanish or Chinese) or to undertake other efforts endorsing the census and urging audience cooperation.

The advertising campaign was only part of the Bureau's 1980 promotional effort. Census information kits were mailed to more than 44,000 magazines, and another 22,000 to newspapers and television and radio stations. The latter were tailored specifically for the appropriate State and type of media. Special kits were designed for Black, Hispanic, American Indian, and Asian and Pacific Islander news media. Another kit was given to each member of Congress.

¹⁴Other Bureau units had census promotional responsibilities, including the Public Information Office and the Field Division. Broad planning for promotion of the 1980 census began early in the decade. A number of projects conducted between 1972 and 1978 aided in this, including the pretest and dress rehearsal censuses mentioned previously.

¹⁵The Bureau's publicity budget covered the cost of producing advertising materials and providing such services as photography, filming, and graphic artwork, and a service charge for Advertising Council office and processing operations.

200 million reasons to answer the Census.



People.

The Census is about, by and for you, all of you, all the people of this country. That's how it's been since 1790, when the first Census painted a picture of the country's population to help guide legislation. Legislation that helped people.

It's especially important to answer the Census because it is the data-gathering tool which helps assure each area of fair representation in Congress. Unless you answer the Census, unless you are *counted*, your area may not get the fair government representation it needs and deserves.

Now, almost 200 years later, the Census is helping people more than ever. Census information is used in allocating over \$50 billion in government funds every year. These funds go to developing new job programs, building new schools, parks, hospitals, day care and nutrition centers, and many more important programs.

Nobody can use your census form to get information about you. Nobody. That's not just a promise. That's the law.

So please, when you get your census form in the mail, take the time to fill it out and return it. You'll be helping yourself, your community, your country.

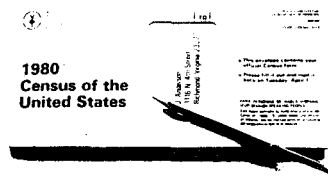
Can we count on you?

We're counting on you.

Answer the Census.

Ad Council CENSUS '80
A Public Service of
Transit Advertising &
The Advertising Council

1980
Census of the
United States



The Director of the Census Bureau sent a letter to the chief executive officers of the Nation's largest corporations requesting their assistance in supporting census promotion. As an example of the response, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company included census messages with 90 million telephone bills sent out in March 1980. The Director also wrote to 300 national organizations soliciting assistance through their memberships; the Boy Scouts, for instance, delivered 30 million census brochures door-to-door in March 1980. As an example of inter-governmental cooperation, March 1980 social security check mailings also contained census promotional messages.

Kits containing reproducible materials were sent to over 100,000 elementary and secondary schools throughout the country. The goals of this program were to have younger children involve their parents and other family members in the census through take-home assignments and to prepare teenagers in households with language and reading difficulties to assist in filling out the census questionnaires.

During the field enumeration, a 40-person network of public-relations specialists, operating out of the regional offices and district offices in major metropolitan areas, handled a wide variety of promotional responsibilities. They obtained time for public service announcements on local radio and television stations, advised the census district managers on how to work with the press, achieved the cooperation of local companies in the promotion effort, and served as liaisons with complete-count committees, etc. At the urging of the Census Bureau, more than 4,000 complete-count committees were organized by local jurisdictions throughout the country in an effort to generate local publicity. Census district office managers and the community services specialists also played a role in disseminating the census message.

THE FIELD ENUMERATION

Overview of Census Methods

Basic census procedures involved the use of the mailout/mailback method for areas of the country containing 95.5 percent of the population and the conventional method (i.e., going from door-to-door) for the remainder of the country. This was essentially the same approach as in 1970, except that the mail census procedure was used more extensively in 1980. (See map on the facing page showing mail census and conventional areas.)

In the mail census, preaddressed census questionnaires (either short or long forms) were delivered by the Postal Service to over 80 million housing units. Instructions in the questionnaire mailing packages asked householders to fill out their forms and mail them back in the enclosed return envelopes to the local temporary census office. In general, census enumerators made personal visits only to housing units for which forms had not been mailed back or from which additional information was required. Enumerators were also used to obtain information about persons living in group quarters.

In the conventional method, unaddressed short-form questionnaires were delivered to housing units by the Postal Service 4 days prior to Census Day. But, unlike in mail areas, householders were instructed to fill out their forms and hold them until an enumerator visited. The enumerators collected completed short forms or helped householders fill them at the time

of the visit, or completed a long form at designated housing units. Enumerators also visited group quarters.

Field Organization

The field enumeration or data collection was the direct responsibility of the Bureau's Field Division at headquarters. Regional census centers (RCC's) were set up in each of the Bureau's 12 permanent regional office cities for the duration of the census. (See app. 1F.) In addition, there were 409 temporary district offices in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 8 in Puerto Rico, and 1 for each of the outlying areas.

Each RCC had responsibility for directing operations for approximately 35 temporary census district offices. RCC personnel trained key district office supervisors, monitored costs and progress of operations in the district offices, processed district office payrolls, and had overall responsibility for assuring the timely completion of field work. The person responsible for directing the operation in the RCC was the regional census manager (officially called the assistant regional director—census), who was assisted by technical specialists for operations, administration, geographic matters, recruitment, publicity, and community services. The regional census manager reported to the regional director of the permanent regional office, who in turn reported to the Field Division at headquarters.

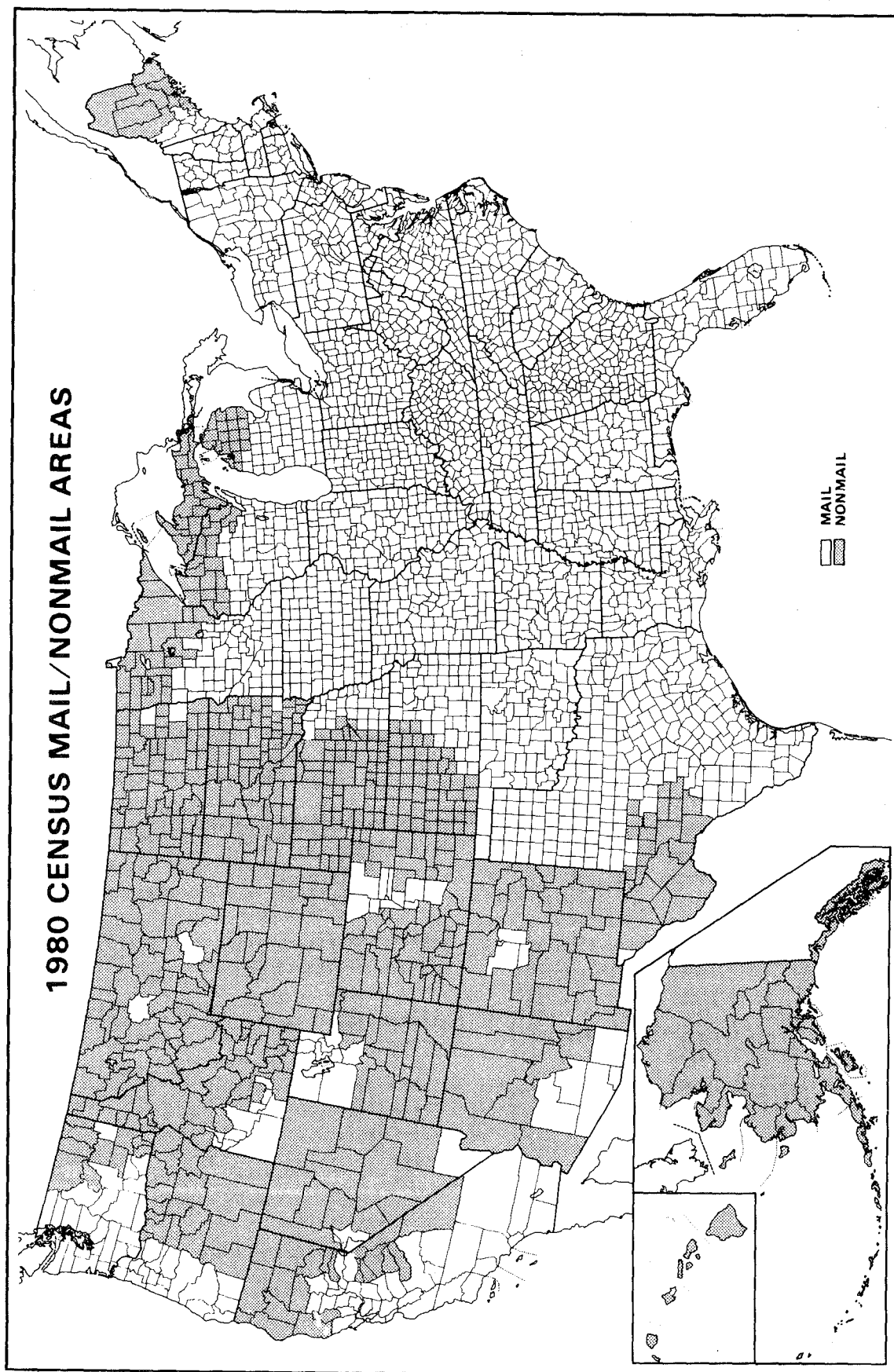
There were four types of district offices. In mail census areas, district offices were either "centralized" or "decentralized." The 87 centralized offices were in inner-city areas, while the 286 decentralized offices were located primarily in suburban and rural areas. There were 24 offices in areas of the country where the conventional method of enumeration was used. In addition, there were 12 "two-procedure" offices where conventional and decentralized procedures were both employed.

District office operations were under the direction of a district office manager, who was assisted by top-level supervisors for field, office, special place, administrative, and recruitment operations. The census enumerators worked under the supervision of crew leaders and higher-level field supervisors, and there was a clerical force in each office.

Recruitment, Training, and Payrolling

District managers for the centralized offices were recruited from among Census Bureau headquarters personnel, and most of the RCC staff were persons who had previous experience in the Bureau's census or survey work. All other personnel were temporary employees hired only for the census. Except for the centralized office managers, the manager and key supervisors in the district offices were hired by the RCC's, while other district office staff were hired at the district office level.

The Bureau's recruitment objective was to have a staff in each district office that was representative of the population of the area it covered. This meant that goals were set for employing a certain number of women and minorities—Blacks, Hispanics, Asian and Pacific Islanders, Native Americans— or persons with proficiency in certain languages, such as Spanish, Chinese, Portuguese, etc. It was believed that a representative staff would achieve the best count possible in each area. Along these same lines, efforts were made to employ enumerators who lived in the ED's they covered.



1/9/79

To meet the hiring goals mentioned previously, various sources were contacted, including elected officials, public employment services, unemployment offices, and community-based minority organizations. In addition, free recruitment advertising was obtained on television and radio and in newspapers; paid advertising was used only when hiring goals could not be met through other means.

Regardless of the recruitment source, all job candidates had to pass a written test and meet a minimum of other qualifications (citizenship was not required) before they could be hired. There were two versions of the test, one for higher-level supervisors and one for lower-level supervisors (such as crew leaders) and nonsupervisory employees. The tests were designed to determine whether candidates could perform census-related tasks. A Spanish-language version of the lower-level test was also available upon request in some areas.

In all, about 1.2 million persons were tested for census jobs, and about 80 percent passed. About 460,000 persons were employed at one time or another in the census district offices, with 270,000 working at the peak of activities in April and May 1980. These positions included enumerators, crew leaders, office clerks, and supervisory personnel. The RCC's had about 1,800 people at the peak of activities.

The verbatim training method was used in 1980 as in previous censuses; however, greater use was made of audiovisual materials and learn-by-doing exercises. Training guides, which were to be read aloud word-for-word by the trainer, were prepared in the Bureau's Field Division for each census position. Each trainee received various aids and workbooks as supplements to the verbatim instruction. For the most part, each employee was trained by the person who would be his/her supervisor; thus, enumerators were trained by their crew leaders, etc. After training, employees were to consult procedural manuals for guidance on how to complete a task.

Temporary employees were paid weekly in centralized offices and biweekly in decentralized and conventional offices. The pay rates varied by type of office, with the highest rates in centralized offices and the lowest, in conventional. Enumerators were generally paid on a piece-rate basis, that is, a certain amount for completing a short-form questionnaire, a long form, etc. The piece rates were designed so that enumerators could earn a targeted hourly wage of \$4.00 to \$4.45. Under certain circumstances, enumerators were paid an hourly wage and received mileage or time-enroute payments. Crew leaders were paid from \$4.50 to \$5.10 per hour; for office clerks, from \$3.55 to \$3.75.

Enumeration in Mail Census Areas

Logistics and early operations—Offices in mail census areas officially opened January 2, 1980, though most were open for receipt of the first truckload of supplies in mid- or late December 1979. Bureau staff leased nearly 4 million square feet of space. Rent-free space for training crews of enumerators was obtained in schools, churches, post offices, and other community meeting areas. Much of the activity in the district offices prior to Census Day was centered around laying out office space and setting up furniture, organizing and inventorying supplies, and hiring staff.

A massive logistics effort—involving the development of specifications, and the purchasing or leasing and distribution of needed items—was required to stock each office with the

materials, equipment, and supplies needed to conduct the census. Each office was sent 1 ½ to 2 tons of supplies. Preparation of the supplies at the Bureau's processing centers required a great deal of advance work and intricate planning, and the staging and loading onto trucks was an around-the-clock job in the weeks just before the offices opened.

Various items were required in each office, including the census questionnaires, address registers, kits containing training materials, procedural manuals, enumerator supplies, and a number of special operational forms.¹⁶ In addition, each office received kits containing typical office supplies, and equipment such as filmstrip projectors and cassette players for use in training. All offices were furnished with folding chairs, cardboard tables, desks, filing bins, and a small amount of more durable furniture for the supervisory staff. Typewriters were rented locally. Telephones were installed as needed, including extra lines to handle calls from respondents needing help in completing census questionnaires and, in inner-city offices, lines for calling respondents who returned incomplete questionnaires. Facsimile machines for transmitting population counts and other information to the regional offices were installed in most district offices.

One of the most important early jobs in the mail census district offices was conducting operations designed to improve census mailing lists; this was to ensure that the mail-out of questionnaires would be as complete as possible. Each district office received address registers listing addresses for each ED in the office area; these had been compiled in late 1979 and early 1980. In city-delivery areas, mailing lists used to compile the registers had been purchased from private companies and had undergone an advance check by the U.S. Postal Service in June 1979. The lists were checked twice more by the Postal Service after the district office opened, in early March 1980 and at the time of delivery of the questionnaires (March 28). In addition, census enumerators had conducted a further check beginning in mid-February in an operation called "precanvass." Necessary additions, deletions, or corrections of addresses generated by the postal checks and the "precanvass" were made by clerks in the census offices. For areas where mailing lists could not be purchased from private companies, they were compiled by census enumerators in the spring and summer of 1979 in a "prelist" operation. Addresses in these areas also underwent the two postal checks in March 1980.

Questionnaire mailout and mail returns—On March 28, 1980, postal carriers delivered an addressed census questionnaire mailing package to every housing unit on the Bureau's mailing lists. In addition to either a short- or long-form questionnaire, the mailing package included an instruction booklet and a return envelope.¹⁷ As previously mentioned, householders were instructed to fill out the form and mail it back to the local census

¹⁶Over 2,500 special forms were designed and printed for the 1980 census. More than 2 million specially designed kits were assembled at the Bureau's processing offices and shipped to the district offices.

¹⁷Private contractors printed more than 170 million short- and long-form questionnaires for use in the census mailout, enumerators' kits, or training. Other contractors stuffed about half of these questionnaires into specially designed envelopes along with the instruction booklet and return envelope. Some 75 million packages were machine-labeled for each address known to the Bureau prior to the census; additional questionnaires were addressed by hand in the district offices following various mailing-list improvement operations.

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office on April 1, Census Day. Return postage was prepaid (the Census Bureau reimbursed the Postal Service for the costs of the mailout and returns). The address of the district office was printed on a label attached to the questionnaire; this label also contained certain important geographic codes and other information.

To help respondents fill out their forms, the Bureau set up telephone assistance lines in each district office; in most cases, these were toll-free numbers. The telephone assistance number for each respective district office was printed on the questionnaire label, and was published in local newspapers and announced over television and radio. It was estimated that more than 1.8 million calls were answered. Walk-in assistance centers were set up in some large cities, in space donated by local community groups. In addition, the community services specialists and other Bureau personnel conducted community workshops on filling census questionnaires in the weeks before Census Day.

The promotion effort prior to Census Day in mail census areas focused on encouraging people to complete and mail back their census questionnaires. Forms were returned to the district offices for about 83.3 percent of all occupied housing units. This figure was derived using the final census count of occupied housing units.

As the questionnaires were returned to a district office, they were sorted by ED and filed in a highly secure part of the office. Securing the questionnaires in this manner was one of the steps taken to ensure the confidentiality of census information. Only those census employees who needed to work with a questionnaire were given access. Persons who were not census employees were escorted at all times when inside the office. Such persons were not allowed (even with an escort) in any part of the office where questionnaires were kept or processed. After being sorted by ED, the questionnaires were ready to be "matched" to the address register for that ED, an operation called "check-in."

Special places—The special-places operation enumerated persons living in college dormitories, prisons, hospital chronic wards, some nursing homes, and other group-quarters arrangements. At hotels, motels, missions, and street corners, etc., the special-places operation also enumerated those travelers who had no one at their usual home to count them, other transients, and persons with no usual place of residence.

The enumeration of special places began in most cases on Census Day, but in some instances it began earlier; for instance, if a college recessed around Census Day, the enumeration started a week or two before. Special places (except for regular housing units within them) were not enumerated by the mail census method, but through various means—direct enumeration, questionnaire dropoff, etc.—depending on the nature of the place. As part of the advance work, the district offices mailed out posters to each place explaining that the publicity asking persons to mail back their questionnaires did not apply to those living in group quarters.

Followup, phase 1—Two weeks were allowed for the receipt and check-in of mail-return questionnaires. Then, a copy of the address register showing which units had and had not been accounted for was given to enumerators, who were to follow up

on those that had not returned a questionnaire. The first phase of followup began on April 15 and lasted 6-8 weeks in most district offices, though it took longer to complete in hard-to-enumerate areas.

The followup workload consisted of nonresponse units—occupied housing units for which no questionnaire was received and vacant units.¹⁸ The enumerators went to each nonresponse housing unit and either picked up a questionnaire if the householder had already filled it out, or completed a questionnaire when necessary. They also answered the housing questions for vacant units. The enumerator's instructions encouraged maximum self-response or self-enumeration by the respondent. For instance, during an interview, the enumerator was instructed not to answer any item by observation, but to wait for a reply to each question from the respondent.

The enumerators were expected to work during the hours when most people would be at home, but not before 9 a.m. or after 9 p.m. If the enumerator was unable to find anyone at home after four visits, he/she attempted to complete the questionnaire by observation or by talking to neighbors, landlords, building superintendents, etc.—a procedure termed "last resort." Every effort was made to obtain at least "last resort" information. For population questions, "last resort" required that the name of each person and three of the following four characteristics per person be collected: relationship to the person in column 1 on the questionnaire, sex, race, and marital status. "Last resort" also required answers to a number of housing questions for both occupied and vacant units.

Crew leaders were responsible for meeting frequently with their enumerators to pick up completed questionnaires, answer questions, and complete administrative forms. They used checklists to review the work of their enumerators. An "assignment control" section in the district office also reviewed the enumerator-returned questionnaires for completeness.

Questionnaire edit—The questionnaires returned by mail (and enumerator-returned questionnaires in centralized offices only) were edited by district office clerks to make certain that they had been completed in an acceptable manner. To facilitate FOSDIC processing, the clerks also looked at the questionnaires for stray marks or written answers where there should have been filled circles, and transcribed the information from damaged questionnaires onto new ones. The edit was conducted by placing a cardboard template over the questionnaire; the template had printed instructions for the clerks to follow and a pattern of openings which allowed answers on the questionnaire to show through. Specific rules, differing by centralized and decentralized offices, were applied to determine whether a questionnaire was within tolerance or failed the edit. A quality control operation was conducted to ensure the accuracy of the edit.¹⁹

For questionnaires that failed edit, an attempt was made first to resolve the problem by telephoning the household in question. Respondents had been instructed to write their telephone numbers on the backs of the questionnaires. The telephone followup was conducted by clerks in the district offices in cen-

¹⁸It was not known whether a nonresponse unit was occupied or vacant until a determination was made by the enumerator.

¹⁹Quality control checks were a part of most major field operations; they are described in a separate chapter on the field work.

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tralized areas. Most of the failed-edit questions were resolved by telephone, but those that were not were sent for a personal visit by an enumerator. In decentralized office areas, enumerators were instructed to attempt to resolve failed-edit cases by telephones first, and, if unable to do so, to make a personal visit to the housing unit.

Followup, phase 2—At the completion of the first phase of field followup and the office questionnaire edit, the second phase of field followup was begun. The starting dates varied by district office, depending on when the previous operations were completed. Various kinds of “cleanup” work were conducted as part of the second followup. The cases from the first followup, where there was still no questionnaire for a household, were to be completed. The failed-edit questionnaires requiring a personal visit were also part of the workload in this operation.

The second followup also included one of the major coverage-improvement checks in the census—called the “vacancy/delete check.”²⁰ All housing units classified as “vacant” by the enumerator in the first followup and most addresses deleted from the address registers in earlier operations were checked by a different enumerator in the second followup to determine whether the units were in fact “vacant” or were correctly deleted. As a result of this check, some units that had been classified as “vacant” were found to have been occupied, and some addresses deleted from the registers were found to be existing vacant or occupied units. Questionnaires were completed for the persons and/or housing units found in both cases.

Enumeration in Conventional Areas

Early operations—Conventional offices were officially opened on January 28, 1980. As in mail census areas, much of the activity prior to Census Day centered around setting up the office, organizing supplies, and hiring staff. There were no pre-Census Day address listing operations as in the mail census areas. Advance contacts were made with the largest special places, and mailing pieces explaining the upcoming enumeration were sent to those not contacted personally.

A coverage check was conducted as a quality control on the work of the enumerators. Crew leaders made listings, in advance of the census, of 24 addresses in each ED. After the enumeration was completed, the advance listings were matched to the listing of housing units made by the enumerator to determine whether the enumerator missed any housing units. If no address was missed, the work was considered to be of good quality; if only one address was missed, the work was acceptable but the address was added to the address register. If more than one address was missed, the ED was recanvassed and missed units were added to the address registers. Questionnaires were filled for households and housing units not previously enumerated.

Regular enumeration—Postal carriers delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires to each known housing unit on March 28. Householders were instructed to fill out the form and hold it until an enumerator came to pick it up. Beginning on March 31, the enumerators canvassed their assigned ED's, listed

the address of each housing unit, and collected questionnaires or filled them, as necessary. At a sample of households, the enumerator also asked the long-form questions.

American Indian enumeration—A supplementary American Indian questionnaire was filled for every housing unit on Indian reservations that was designated as a short-form housing unit and had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut occupant. The supplementary questionnaire was also used in mail census districts where there were Indian reservations or in parts of Oklahoma that were formerly Indian reservations (except those in urbanized areas).

Post-enumeration post office check—In addition to the coverage check mentioned above, the Postal Service was also used to help improve census coverage in conventional areas. The enumerators filled an address card for each housing unit they listed. The cards were delivered to the post offices where carriers reviewed them and noted addresses to which mail was delivered but for which there were no cards. These addresses were added to the address registers, if they were not already listed, and the units were later enumerated.

Editing and the sample tolerance check—Since all questionnaires were returned to or filled by an enumerator, whose work was checked by a crew leader, it was not necessary to have a full edit operation as in mail census offices. As a quality-control measure, a sample of the questionnaires for each ED was reviewed for completeness by office clerks. If the sample failed the review, the office clerks edited all the questionnaires for the ED. The purpose of the quality control was to identify questionnaires with missing information so they could be included in the followup operation.

As mentioned previously, enumerators filled a long-form questionnaire at a sample of the households in their ED. The sampling pattern was preprinted in the enumerator's address register. Experience from previous censuses and tests indicated that enumerators did not always adhere to this pattern. Since many of the estimates from census data are based on the additional information obtained from long-form questionnaires, it is important that the sample of households enumerated on long forms be accurate and representative of the total population. After the enumeration, office clerks conducted a sample tolerance check to see if the sampling pattern had been properly employed. This was done by comparing the actual population in an ED to an estimate based on the number of people on the long-form questionnaires for the ED. If the difference was significant, the ED was “resampled” by transcribing some short forms to long forms or *vice versa*; long-form information was collected where necessary.

Followup—The followup in conventional offices was similar to the second phase of followup in mail offices. Enumerators telephoned or visited housing units to obtain the required information on questionnaires that failed edit or were “refusal” cases during the regular enumeration. ED's that failed the sample tolerance check were resampled as noted above, and ED's that failed the coverage check were recanvassed. New addresses from the postenumeration post office check were visited and

²⁰Also referred to as the “misclassified occupied check” or “unit status review.”

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enumerated, and the "vacancy/delete check" was conducted in the same way as in mail census areas.

Local Review

The Local Review Program was one of several efforts specially designed by the Census Bureau to improve the completeness and accuracy of the 1980 census, and was a part of census operations in both mail and conventional areas. Its purpose was to allow local government officials in some 39,000 jurisdictions the opportunity to review the counts before they became final, and while census district offices were open and able to check any reported discrepancies.²¹ In addition, reviews were conducted at about the same time by Bureau staff in the district offices and at headquarters. Local review pinpointed such major problems as clusters of missed housing units, geographic misallocations, and/or incorrect geographic boundaries.

Field counts tallied in the district offices after the completion of the first followup or regular enumeration were sent to local officials who had 10 working days to review the figures. Materials explaining the Local Review Program had been sent to local officials in the fall of 1979 and census maps had been sent to the localities several weeks prior to the mailout of the field counts so that they could organize their information. The counts, which were provided for ED's and higher level geography, included total population, the number of persons living in group quarters, and housing unit counts, including the number and percentage of vacant units. At this stage of the census, the housing unit counts were more complete than the population counts, and the officials were asked to concentrate their review on the former.

If the local officials provided sufficient evidence of discrepancies in the census housing-unit counts, the district office took several steps to check them, including a review of address registers in the office and/or a field recanvass of the area in question. After receipt of the local responses to the numbers, the district offices had about 4 weeks to take action before they closed.

Closing the District Offices

After the completion of all followup work, a final manual tally of population and housing counts was made in each district office. The totals, referred to as "preliminary" counts, were reviewed by headquarters staff in Washington and, if acceptable, the district office was authorized to close.

Most district offices closed 4-6 weeks behind the scheduled dates, which ranged from July 11 for conventional offices to August 8 for centralized. The first district office closed in late July 1980, and about one-fourth of the offices in August. By the end of September, over 90 percent of the offices had closed. The last offices to close were in large urban areas, chiefly New York City. The final one was in the Bedford-Stuyvesan area of Brooklyn, where an October fire destroyed most of the completed questionnaires just before the office was to close. A reenumeration of the area was completed in December 1980.²²

²¹After the district offices closed, count complaints were handled by a unit at Bureau headquarters.

²²Fire struck the Framingham, MA, office near the end of the first phase of followup, destroying many of the questionnaires. A partial reenumeration was required, but the office was still among the earliest to close.

In part because the number of persons and housing units significantly exceeded precensus estimates, work related to preparing for and completing the field enumeration exceeded the budgeted amount, forcing budgetary cuts or slowdowns in other phases of the census (processing and publications).

DATA PROCESSING

As each district office closed, its questionnaires and address registers were boxed and shipped to one of three clerical processing centers—in Jeffersonville, IN, New Orleans, LA, or Laguna Niguel, CA. Their mission was to transfer the data on more than 90 million questionnaires onto computer tapes so that they could be tabulated and cross-classified.²³ This work required a great deal of space for storage, temporary clerical staff, and sophisticated electronic equipment, and could not be accommodated at one site. Indeed, the problems of controlling the flow and whereabouts of questionnaires for 70 million housing units in one location in 1970 (at Jeffersonville) led to the decision to distribute the clerical processing among three sites in 1980.

A Decennial Processing Staff was created to organize and control the clerical and precomputer work; the actual computer processing was done at headquarters. A processing center manager was responsible for the overall direction of the operations in each of the three sites, and was aided by assistant managers for administration and for operations. Top supervisors were, for the most part, selected from among the Bureau's career staff, and clerical employees were chosen through the civil service system.

Videotaped modules prepared by headquarters staff were the primary training tools rather than the verbatim guides followed in the field district offices, although guides were used in some instances in conjunction with audiovisual presentations.

Control of Materials

Each of the three processing centers received millions of questionnaires, thousands of address registers, and vast quantities of other records. To maintain control over these items, an automated inventory and control system, using bar-code scanning as its major input device, was created. A manual control operation was used as a backup in case of failures in the automated system. (A complicated manual control system had been used in 1970.)

As the questionnaires, boxed by ED, arrived at the processing centers, they were checked in and given bar-code labels similar to those seen on items in grocery stores. Each ED box had a unique bar code. During processing, the labels were electronically scanned as the boxes were checked in and out of each work station; thus, it was possible to tell where the materials for a given ED were at any time.

Another control feature was the questionnaire and address register "library." Materials were stored there when not at various work stations, and were always checked back into the library from one major operation before being routed to another.

²³There was at least one questionnaire for each housing unit and additional "continuation" questionnaires for households with more than seven persons. The information for persons living in group quarters was transcribed onto regular FOSDIC-readable questionnaires from the individual census reports.

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High-Speed Processing Equipment

The census questionnaires were specially designed and formatted in such a way that, once photographed, any coded marks could be detected by a FOSDIC machine. Answers on the questionnaires took the form of filled circles and written responses. The written responses on sample forms were translated into filled circles by coding clerks. During processing, the questionnaires were photographed (and reduced in size) on 16mm microfilm by high-speed camera units; there were an average of 20 cameras at each site. The film then was developed and subjected to various development and density checks.

The negative microfilm, on which the blackened circles on the questionnaires appeared as clear dots, was scanned by FOSDIC. A tiny beam of light examined each frame of microfilm; where it found a clear dot (literally, a tiny "window" on the black film), the light beam initiated the production of a series of magnetic dots in code on computer tape. The meaning of the dots, in terms of data, was interpreted by their position on the microfilm. The names of individuals were not coded, and did not appear on computer tapes during census data processing. The system was much quicker, cheaper, and more accurate than keying the questionnaire data. One 1980 model FOSDIC machine could transmit the information from 275,000 short-form questionnaires in a 24-hour period. In 1970, the microfilm was flown to Suitland for FOSDIC processing, but in 1980 the FOSDIC machines were on site at the processing centers (four in each). FOSDIC transmitted data by secure electronic means to the main computer unit in Suitland—the UNIVAC 1140—where it was stored on detailed basic record tapes. The output from these tapes, after further processing, was used to produce all 1980 census products.

100-Percent Processing

Processing of the census questionnaires and the resultant data occurred in two separate phases. The first involved the 100-percent questions, found on the short forms and the initial pages of the long forms. The second phase involved the long-form questionnaires and began when most of the work on the 100-percent data was complete.

The 100-percent data were given priority because the Census Bureau was required by law to provide the President, by January 1, 1981, with the final official State population counts.

In addition to meeting this legal mandate, the 100-percent data had to be processed first (1) to provide the analytical tools for evaluating the accuracy of the data and (2) for use as the weighting controls for inflating the sample responses to reflect the total population. Also, the 100-percent processing could be done quicker because it did not involve the time-consuming hand coding required of certain responses on the sample forms.

Materials from the first district offices to close arrived at the processing centers during the first week of August 1980, were checked in, and were prepared for filming. The first data were transmitted via FOSDIC to the computer August 7. The flow of questionnaires from the district offices was slow at first, then built up through early October. Late field office closings threatened efforts to meet the January 1 completion date for transmitting final State population counts to the President. Materials for the Bedford-Stuyvesant (New York) office arrived at Jeffersonville just days before the deadline, but all were proc-

ssed, and 100-percent clerical and electronic operations were completed on time.

Sample Processing

After the completion of 100-percent clerical processing, the long-form (sample) questionnaires were readied for handcoding. Some of the census questions (e.g., ancestry, language, industry and occupation, place of work, and income) required a written answer from the respondents, and coding was essential to convert these written answers into a machine-readable form. Most of the questions requiring coding (25 population and 7 housing items) were on the sample pages of the long form; two questions on the 100-percent pages of the long form—race and relationship—also had to be coded when the respondents wrote in an answer rather than filling one of the answer circles.²⁴

The coding operations were conducted by three separate sections of clerks: One section worked solely on the place-of-work, travel-time-to-work, and migration questions; a second on the industry and occupation questions; and the third on all other "general" items. Because the production atmosphere of a large clerical operation such as coding can result in errors, a quality-control operation was instituted to check the clerks' work. Once the sample questionnaires for a group of ED's were through the complete coding operation, they were filmed and processed via FOSDIC in the same way as the short-form questionnaires.

Due to budget constraints, the decision was made to slow down the sample coding operations beginning in early March 1981 and stretch the work out into the next fiscal year (e.g., beginning October 1981) by reducing the staff. At the same time, it was also decided that the questions on place of work, travel time to work, and migration would be coded on only half of the sample questionnaires, thus reducing the sampling rate for these three items. When the budget situation improved in June 1981 with the appropriation of supplemental funds, the Bureau stepped up its coding operation by again increasing staff; however, the sample reduction for the three items mentioned above was retained. Coding, which had begun at all three sites during January 1981, was completed by the end of October. Filming and FOSDIC transmission was accomplished between July and December. The Laguna Niguel and New Orleans centers and decennial census operations at Jeffersonville closed in early 1982.

Diary Review, Computer Edits, and Sample Weighting

After the 100-percent data were put on computer tape, and again after the sample data were likewise entered, the counts for each ED had to pass a set of acceptance tests to ascertain that data scanned by FOSDIC had not been lost or incorrectly recorded on tape, and that potential errors or unusual entries did not exceed established tolerances for population, housing units, and various population and housing characteristics. Essentially, this involved comparing the initial computer counts to the 1980 field counts. The data that failed were summarized and printed out for each ED in a format called a "diary." To clear up problems,

²⁴Where the written entry could be assigned to one of the circles already on the questionnaire (e.g., assigning a written "Caucasian" to "White"), this was done in district offices. Numerical coding of these write-in entries was done only for sample questionnaires in the processing offices.

clerks in the processing centers compared the data on the ED diary to the boxes of questionnaires, the address registers, and/or the microfilm to make sure all the forms were in good shape (not crumpled, with sufficiently dark markings, etc.), properly identified, and that none were missed during the filming process. For instance, the clerks might count the number of questionnaires in an ED box and then determine whether all had been filmed. When necessary, rejected ED's were remicrofilmed and sent through FOSDIC once again.

A series of computer edits was employed to fill in missing data on the questionnaires or to account for inconsistent data. Despite the fact that every effort was made to completely fill the questionnaires in the field, there were still questionnaires at the completion of the field work for which some items were not completed or which corresponded to "unclassified" housing units—addresses for which the occupancy status could not be determined in the field. Responses were edited to eliminate inconsistent information based on data from a given record. For example, if the reference person was a married male and the marital status of the female recorded as his wife was "divorced," then the latter's marital status was changed to "married."

In addition, a procedure called "allocation" was used when missing or inconsistent information could not be supplied or corrected on the basis of other entries on the same record. When this happened, the computer selected a reasonably matching housing unit and allocated its characteristics for the missing or inconsistent information. A similar procedure was used for missing population characteristics, by referring back to the closest previous record for a household or person with characteristics resembling the one for which data were needed.

In addition to allocation, "substitution" was sometimes used. This occurred when a person or housing unit was known to be present, but no characteristics were recorded. In this case, data from a previously processed housing unit were selected as a substitute and a full set of characteristics for the housing unit and for each person in the unit was duplicated.

The computer editing procedures were designed to make the census statistics a more useful description of the Nation's population and housing than if "not reported" categories were added to each tabulation. Certain printed reports and most summary tape files included tables showing the amount of allocation and substitution for certain items.

Following computer editing, the sample data went through a procedure that assigned a weight to each sample person and housing unit. In areas sampled at the rate of 1 in 2, the sample weights were close to two. In areas sampled at the rate of 1 in 6, the weights averaged about six. Thus, to obtain tabulations for any characteristic for a particular geographic area (e.g., number of persons in Elm County with incomes of \$20,000 or more), the weights for the sample persons and/or housing units with the characteristics of interest were simply summed. The weights were assigned in such a fashion that for most large geographic areas the 100-percent census counts and the sample tabulations for total population and total housing units were very close.²⁵

In addition to the ED-level data check done in the diary review, the data for larger areas—States, SMSA's, counties, places,

MCD's, etc.—were checked through elaborate computer programs called "analyzers." The purpose of the analyzers was to assure that the statistics for larger areas conformed to their expected levels based on the previous census or intercensal surveys. The analyzers also were used to check the totals for population and housing-unit counts, and monitor the allocation rates of various population and housing characteristics.

Confidentiality of Census Records

Once the above processes were completed, edited data about individuals and housing units, together with associated geographic information, were stored on basic record tapes (BRT's). All 100-percent and sample tabulations were made from these tapes. Although the BRT's do not contain names and addresses, they do have detailed geographic codes and household data that could result in the disclosure of data for individuals; therefore, these tapes are confidential and may be used only by Bureau employees in preparing statistical products.

The original questionnaires were destroyed and the pulp recycled about the time the processing centers closed.²⁶ One microfilm copy of the questionnaires was placed in the custody of the National Archives, and another was retained for use in "Age Search" processing at the Bureau's Pittsburg, KS, facility.

DATA PRODUCTS AND DISSEMINATION

Once the data were entered on the BRT's, the creation of census products could begin. The primary product was a series of five summary tape files (STF's). These computer tapes provided only tabulations or frequency distributions rather than the individual records which were on the basic tapes, and thus could be sold for public use. The STF's were used to produce sets of tabulations that appeared in printed reports or on microfiche. The printed reports served a broader audience than the STF's, but were more costly to produce and contained only a small portion of the tabulations on the STF's.

The Bureau's new policy for correcting the counts contributed to a delay in issuing the 100-percent data products. In 1970, when population and housing count errors—resulting from geographic misallocations or processing operations—were detected, the Bureau used errata sheets in the printed volumes to notify users of corrections. While such sheets were still used to some extent in 1980, an effort was made to insert as many corrections as possible in the basic record tapes.

As mentioned previously, budget constraints forced a slowdown in sample coding and, added to the delays in issuing sample data. To compensate somewhat for this delay, the Bureau issued some early tabulations, one set based on a part of the sample. The reports containing these data are discussed in "Summary Tapes."

The budgetary constraints also required that some economies be made in the original plans. For instance, one report series originally intended to be issued as printed reports was issued only on microfiche, a less expensive process. The Bureau also planned to produce microfiche of all paper reports, but in order to save money, the reports were generally issued either in print or on

²⁵The weights were assigned to the sample persons and housing units as the result of a complex iterative ratio estimation procedure.

²⁶A small percentage of the questionnaires was retained, until no longer needed for processing and evaluation purposes.

microfiche, not both, until the summer of 1984, when microfiche was prepared for virtually all of the 1980 paper reports. Microfiche copy was issued for fewer tape products than originally planned. Finally, plans to combine the individual paperbound reports in some of the population and housing series into hard-bound volumes were also dropped.

Release of Early Counts

The first data released in the 1980 census were the preliminary housing unit and population totals provided when the district offices closed. Each locality was sent a mailgram announcing its preliminary population and housing-unit counts based on the completion of the field work. The Bureau issued these figures simultaneously in press releases. The announcement of these field counts for some 39,000 local governments was completed in mid-December 1980.

The first computer-generated counts were released at the end of 100-percent data processing. These were the official State population totals, transmitted by the Director of the Census Bureau to the President on December 31, 1980, along with the number of seats to which each State was entitled in the House of Representatives.

Under the provisions of Public Law 94-171, the Bureau was required to produce certain data for delivery to State apportionment and redistricting officers by April 1, 1981. The figures were released in February and March on computer tape, microfiche, and eye-readable paper prints from the microfiche. These data files contained figures for total population and provisional figures for persons of Spanish origin and for five race groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and Other. The data were shown for the lowest geographic areas—blocks, ED's, or election precincts in certain States. Detailed maps showing these geographic areas were also provided to the States.

Summary Tapes

As mentioned previously, the major portion of the results of the 1980 census were provided in a set of five summary tape files (STF's) for data users with access to computer facilities. The STF's, which were released on a State-by-State basis, provided data with much greater subject and geographic detail than was feasible or desirable to publish in printed reports.

The first two STF's related to the population and housing subject items collected on a 100-percent basis. STF's 3, 4, and 5 contained subject items collected on a sample basis, and generally included cross-classifications with 100-percent items.

The first four STF's had varying degrees of small-area data, while the geography in the fifth was limited to States, SMSA's, central cities of SMSA's, and counties and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants. Most of these STF series were divided into two or more files labeled "A", "B," etc., which had different geographic structures. For instance, STF 1A provided data down to block group/ED level, but STF 1B gave data for blocks; STF 2A contained tract statistics, but in STF 2B the lowest geographic levels were places of 1,000 or more and county subdivisions. The "C" files were national in scope, with figures for higher level entities such as places with 10,000 or more inhabitants and counties.

The first summary tapes were released in August 1981 and all had been released by the end of 1984.²⁷

Printed Reports

The Bureau's printed reports appeared in paperback volumes or on microfiche and were released under three subject titles, *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, *1980 Census of Population*, and *1980 Census of Housing*. A number of the population census reports contained some housing data and a number of the housing census reports contained some population data. Issue dates below are for the reports for the States and the District of Columbia. U.S. summary reports and reports for Puerto Rico and the outlying areas were generally issued later.

Appendix 1B relates the printed reports to the STF's from which they were produced.

1980 Census of Population and Housing—*Preliminary Population and Housing Unit Counts*, PHC80-P, presented preliminary population and housing unit counts compiled from hand tallies in the census district offices. Counts were shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, SMSA's, and congressional districts. A U.S. summary and reports for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were issued between November 1980 and February 1981, and reports were issued in June 1981 for Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.²⁸

***Final Population and Housing Unit Counts*, PHC80-V**, reports, which superseded the PHC80-P reports, presented provisional computer-generated population counts classified by race and Spanish origin and final housing-unit counts. PHC80-V reports were also called "advance" reports. Counts were shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, and congressional districts. These were issued between February and April 1981.²⁸

***Block Statistics*, PHC80-1**, reports were issued on microfiche only. They presented population and housing unit statistics on selected complete-count characteristics. Statistics were shown for individual blocks in urbanized areas, for selected blocks adjacent to urbanized areas, and for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, or in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics. There was a report for each SMSA, and for each State and Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's, and a U.S. summary which was an index to the set. These were issued between February and November 1982.

***Census Tracts*, PHC80-2**, reports showed statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census for census tracts in SMSA's and other tracted areas. Some tables included complete-count data and others, sample data. There was one report for each SMSA, as well as one for most States and Puerto Rico covering the tracted areas outside SMSA's. These were issued between July and October 1983.

***Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3**, showed selected complete-count and sample population and housing data for

²⁷For both summary tapes and printed reports, the data for States with smaller populations were generally issued first.

²⁸In the PHC80-P and PHC80-V series, only press releases were issued for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands.

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States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions that were functioning general-purpose local governments, and incorporated places. There was one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. These were issued between October and December 1982.

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress, PHC80-4, presented complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress, those drawn for the 1982 elections as a result of post-1980 census redistricting. One report was issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. These were issued between March and May 1983.

1980 Census of Population—The PC80-1 series presented final population counts and statistics on population characteristics. There were reports for each of the following areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and one report divided into two parts showing data for the Northern Mariana Islands and for the rest of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. There were four for each area, A, B, C, and D. A and B presented complete-count data and C and D, sample data (except for the outlying areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis). B, C, and D presented most statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population groups.

Number of Inhabitants, PC80-1-A, showed final population counts for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places (towns and townships in selected States), SCSA's, SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contained population counts by urban and rural residence and many tables contained statistics from previous censuses. These were issued between October 1981 and May 1982.

General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B, gave statistics on complete-count characteristics for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, census designated places (towns and townships in selected States) of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. These were issued between April and November 1982.

General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C, focused on more detailed complete-count data and on sample population subjects (education, occupation, income, etc.) for places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and higher geographic levels. These were issued between July and November 1983.

Detailed Population Characteristics, PC80-1-D, statistics on population characteristics were presented in considerable detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject was shown for the State or equivalent area, and some, for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects were presented for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few, for central cities of these SMSA's. These reports were issued between September 1983 and December 1984.

Subject Reports, PC80-2, gave detailed data on particular subjects, principally at the national, regional, and divisional levels. A few reports showed data for States, large cities, SMSA's, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The first of these reports was issued in June 1984.

1980 Census of Housing—The HC80-1 series presented housing-unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics in one report for each of the areas covered by PC80-1. There were two parts for each area, A and B. A presented complete-count data, and B, sample data. Both presented most statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population groups.

General Housing Characteristics, HC80-1-A, contained data for the complete-count housing items, tabulated from the State level down to places of 1,000 or more inhabitants. These were issued between July and November 1982.

Detailed Housing Characteristics, HC80-1-B, covered the sample housing items, tabulated from the State level down to places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. These were issued between July and October 1983.

Metropolitan Housing Characteristics, HC80-2, presented most of the 1980 housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-tabulation for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants. There was one report for each SMSA, and one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. There was also a U.S. summary report showing statistics for the United States and regions. These were issued between November 1983 and February 1984.

Subject Reports, HC80-3, gave detailed data on housing topics at the national, regional, and divisional levels. The first of these reports was issued in October 1984.

Components of Inventory Change, HC80-4, consisted of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. Data were presented generally for the United States and regions, and some data were shown by inside and outside SMSA's and central cities. These reports were issued in October 1983 and January 1984, respectively.

Residential Finance, HC80-5, gave statistics on the financing of nonfarm homeowner, rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. Data were presented generally for the United States and regions and some data were shown by inside and outside SMSA's and central cities. This report was issued in January 1984.

Other products—Several series of supplementary reports were issued in printed form as a means of disseminating selected population and housing data for larger geographic areas in advance of the regular reports. The first population supplement issued in May 1981, was *Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980*, PC80-S1-1. The first supplementary report from the census of housing was *Selected Housing Characteristics by States and Counties: 1980*, HC80-S1-1, issued in October 1981.

Another of the supplementary reports was *Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S1-1. Issued in April 1982, it contained the first tabulations of sample population and housing data from the census and was produced to compensate for delays in the regular sample data products. The report was based on data from about 8 percent of the long form questionnaires or approximately 1.5 per-

cent of the housing units and persons in the Nation. Data were provided for the Nation, the States, and the District of Columbia, and the 38 SMSA's with 1 million or more inhabitants.

To further compensate for the late release of sample data, the supplementary reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2, were prepared. There was one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and each outlying area, in a format and with detail similar to that in PHC80-S1-1, and giving data for States, counties, and places of 25,000 or more persons. Unlike PHC80-S1-1, this series of reports was based on the full census sample.

A special computer file (Census/EEO Special File) contained sample data useful in equal employment opportunity/affirmative action planning. The file contained all 503 occupation categories recorded in the census tabulated by sex, race, and Spanish origin, for all counties, all SMSA's, and incorporated places of 50,000 or more persons, plus similar tabulations relating to educational attainment by age.

While the Bureau's STF's contained a wide selection of data tabulations, they could not meet the specialized needs of all data users. Thus, the Bureau prepared public-use microdata samples, containing most population and housing characteristics from a sample of actual census records, to allow users to make their own special tabulations for large areas. The primary consideration in designing these files was to provide as much information as possible while protecting individual confidentiality. No names or addresses were on the files since they were not on the basic record tapes either, and each geographic area identified had to have at least 100,000 inhabitants so that individuals could not be identified by the characteristics given. There were three files, one containing 5 percent, and two others, each with 1 percent of all persons and housing units.

The Bureau also had the capacity to do special tabulations on a cost-reimbursable basis. While these were more expensive for users than purchasing public-use microdata files, the Bureau did offer several standardized tabulations more cheaply. One of these was issued under the Neighborhood Statistics Program, in which participating localities defined neighborhoods in terms of census geography.

A computerized Master Area Reference File (MARF) was issued for use with STF's and other tape products. The MARF contained numeric codes and names (where appropriate) of geographic areas, and selected population and housing counts.

Census maps for 1980 were made available to users once they were finalized. These included five types of detailed maps: county, place, place-and-vicinity (where there were built-up areas around the place), Indian reservation, and for the densely settled portions of metropolitan counties. Detailed maps that included areas covered in the block statistics program were published in conjunction with PHC80-1 (block statistics).²⁹ In addition to these, a number of maps were published with the reports.

Dissemination

Computer tape products and most maps were priced and sold by the Census Bureau's Data User Services Division. The major series of printed reports were priced and sold by the Government

²⁹While the Government Printing Office issued the block statistics reports on microfiche, it provided the maps in paper form. The maps were not necessarily issued at the same time as the reports.

Printing Office. Generally, publications were issued free to Commerce Department field and Census Bureau regional offices, to over 1,300 Government and Census depository libraries throughout the country, and to State Data Centers. These last also received summary tape files for their areas. The State Data Center program is a Federal-State cooperative effort that began in 1977 and by the end of 1983 extended to 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State agencies and their affiliates received basic data products and training so they could assist public agencies and private users.

The Bureau also established the National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services—a group of private, academic, and public organizations that offered data retrieval and related services to outside customers. The Census Bureau does not, however, regulate or endorse any of the registrants.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND EXPERIMENTATION

Formal evaluation has been an essential component of each census since 1950. An extensive series of research, evaluation, and experimental programs was conducted as part of the 1980 census. There were two main areas of evaluation—coverage and content, several major experimental programs, and various research projects.

The primary thrust of these activities was investigative and evaluative, rather than corrective. They are described in greater detail in a separate chapter, with emphasis on methodology and results.

Coverage Evaluation

The first objective of the coverage evaluation programs was to develop estimates of the coverage of the population and housing units in the 1980 census. There were two main programs used to estimate the completeness of coverage of the population. The first was demographic analysis, which aimed at providing national estimates of net census error for age, sex, and race groups. It involved combining various types of demographic data, corrected for errors, from sources essentially independent of the census—such as birth, death, and immigration records—and comparing these estimates with census counts. A major limitation was the lack of acceptable estimates of the illegal alien population.

The second program, called the Post-Enumeration Program (PEP), provided estimates of net undercount. First, 150,000 households in the April and August 1980 Current Population Surveys (CPS) were checked to see if the persons in these households had been enumerated in the census.³⁰ Persons in the CPS who were not found in the census were counted as "gross omissions" from the census, i.e., as part of the undercount. This estimate of omissions was inflated because of geographic errors, and deflated because of duplicate enumerations. To compensate for these factors, a sample of 110,000 households from the cen-

³⁰The Census Bureau conducts the CPS each month to collect current labor force information as well as socioeconomic data from the civilian noninstitutional population; the monthly unemployment figures are produced from CPS data. The CPS is jointly funded by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

sus was reinterviewed to see if residents had been included correctly in the census—that is, enumerated only once and in the proper geographic area. Results from the CPS-census matching operation were combined with the results from the reinterview sample to provide dual-system (census and CPS) estimates of the population. These estimates were compared with census counts in an effort to provide estimates of the net census undercount for the Nation by certain age, sex, race, and Spanish-origin categories, and for regions, States, and large SMSA's, without the demographic detail. The estimates from the PEP are limited by problems in matching cases between the census and the CPS or reinterview.

In addition to the PEP and demographic analysis, which provided estimates only of population coverage, there was a separate study of some of the components of housing coverage.

The second objective of the coverage evaluation program related to the special procedures and operations designed to improve coverage in the 1980 census. Some of these coverage-improvement techniques had been employed in previous censuses; however, a number were used for the first time in 1980, or were expansions of previous procedures. Among those studied were the vacancy/delete check, the matching of census records to drivers' license lists, the postenumeration post office check, and questionnaire assistance centers. The evaluations measured the improvement in coverage resulting from the operations relative to their cost, and determined whether they had been implemented correctly.

Content Evaluation

Content errors are any errors that result in an incorrect classification of a population or housing characteristic. The two main content evaluations for 1980 were a content reinterview study and a utility cost record-check evaluation. In the content reinterview, about 12,000 households enumerated on long-form questionnaires in the census were reinterviewed and the answers from the reinterview were compared with those given during the census. The reinterview focused on items that were new or substantially changed for 1980 (e.g., Spanish origin, ancestry, English-language ability), and included more extensive, probing questions to measure the consistency and accuracy of reporting.

The utility cost record-check study was conducted to evaluate the accuracy of reporting of average monthly gas and electricity costs (question H22; see app. 1E). Experience from the 1970 census and 1980 census tests indicated that respondents tended to report higher-than-actual expenditures. In this study, a sample of half of the utility customers in eight selected areas received (just before Census Day) a statement from their utility companies showing their average payments for the previous 12 months. It was believed that this information could improve reporting of utility costs. The response errors of these individuals were compared to those of the other half of the respondents in these areas who did not receive the information. The program also examined the data improvements which could result from supplying utility cost information to respondents.

Experimentation

A number of experimental programs examined alternative approaches to 1980 census-taking procedures. Generally, each

experiment was implemented in only a fraction of the district offices.³¹ The appropriateness of conducting an experiment along with the normal census work was a major consideration in deciding which programs to test for 1980. Several procedures were tested, some dealing with variations in the enumeration process and others with alternative methods of recruiting, training, and motivating enumerators.

The update/list/leave experiment studied alternatives to the delivery of questionnaires by the Postal Service. The telephone followup-of-nonresponse experiment explored the cost effectiveness of following up nonresponding households by telephone, rather than by personal visit. The alternative questionnaire experiment tested the effect of questionnaire design on mail-return and item-completion rates. The alternative training experiment compared standard enumerator training with an alternative method. The purpose of the job enrichment experiment was to reinforce the individual enumerator's motivation and job knowledge with extra training and experience. The student intern program tested the feasibility of recruiting and employing college students as census takers, particularly in minority areas.

Other Research and Evaluation Studies

A number of other research and evaluation projects addressed various phases of census-taking. Several evaluations of processing operations, such as coding, imputation procedures, and quality controls, were conducted. A research project on the publicity program was also undertaken, as were several research and evaluation studies of the various sources of error in coverage and content. Another evaluation program, the selection-aid validation study, evaluated the predictive validity and fairness of the field employee selection test.

LITIGATION AND ADJUSTMENT ISSUES

The 1980 census may well be remembered as the most litigious ever. One of the major suits against the Census Bureau was filed even before the census began. In 1979, the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), consisting of more than 100 persons throughout the country, sought to require the Census Bureau to exclude illegal aliens from the total population for State and Federal reapportionment purposes. The Government argued that it was unconstitutional to exclude from the census any persons living in the United States (except residents of embassies, etc.). Furthermore, the 1980 census questionnaire, which was being printed when the FAIR suit was introduced, did not contain a question that asked whether one was an illegal alien. In addition, the Bureau believed that the inclusion of such an item would have seriously hampered its efforts to achieve a complete count, as illegal aliens would have been more reluctant than ever to respond to the census. The FAIR suit was dismissed in February 1980 by a lower Federal court on the grounds that the plaintiffs had no legal standing to bring the suit. In November 1980, the appellate court affirmed the lower court's decision, and in March 1981 the Supreme Court refused to hear the case. In the meantime, apportionment counts consisting of the entire resident population had been delivered to the President.

³¹The alternative questionnaire experiment employed a national sample and was not limited to specific district offices.

By October 1981, about 50 suits had been filed against the Bureau by States, counties, cities, an American Indian tribe, a special-interest group, and private citizens. Most of the cases concerned one or more of three broad issues: (1) allegations of mismanagement or procedural inadequacy in the 1980 census field activities; (2) access by the plaintiffs to census materials, such as address registers, that contained confidential information, and (3) the adjustment of census figures for undercount.³²

Support for adjustment of the census had been voiced by several sources throughout the 1970's and gained momentum with a study by the National Academy of Science's Panel on Decennial Census Plans in 1978, which concluded that adjustment was feasible. Beginning in the late summer of 1979, the Director of the Census Bureau initiated a program designed to help the Bureau reach a decision on whether to adjust. The centerpiece of the program was a conference on census undercount, held in February 1980, and attended by more than 140 academic, governmental, business, and legal professionals. Attendees considered alternative approaches for measuring the undercount and assessed the implications of adjustment. The primary task of the conference and of two Bureau internal workshops held in the fall of 1979 and the fall of 1980 was to examine the critical underlying assumptions that would establish a proper framework for deciding whether, when, and how to adjust the counts. Papers from the conference and the workshops were circulated to a wide audience for comments. Throughout this process, the Director had indicated his intention not to issue a decision on whether to adjust until late 1980, after the field enumeration was completed and when there might be some indication of the quality of the census, and of the need to adjust.

On December 11, 1980, the Director announced that the Bureau would not adjust 1980 census population totals at that time unless directed to do so by the courts. This decision was based chiefly on two factors: (1) the quality of the 1980 census³³, and (2) the absence of any accurate measure of the number and distribution of illegal aliens in the country. It was announced, however, that the Bureau would continue its research and evaluation aimed at developing "statistically defensible" measures of undercount, and that if measures could be developed which would clearly improve the population estimates made between census years, future estimates would be adjusted.

Several weeks prior to the Director's announcement, a U.S. district court, acting on a suit filed by the city of Detroit, had ordered the Bureau to adjust census counts, to submit its plans for doing so, and to delay the issuance of counts until they had been adjusted. On December 29, 1980, a similar order was issued by the district court in a case filed on behalf of the city and State of New York. These orders had the potential of delaying the issuance of census data and preventing the Bureau from meeting

the legal deadline for delivery of apportionment totals to the President. However, at the last moment, the Supreme Court issued stays to the lower court orders, allowing the Bureau to deliver counts to the President on December 31, 1980. These court cases did not prevent the flow of 1980 census data products.

In June 1981, an appellate court struck down the district court order in the Detroit case on the grounds that the city lacked the standing to sue. The Supreme Court declined to review the appellate ruling in late February 1982, making that ruling final. In the New York adjustment case, the appellate court had ruled in June 1981 to send the case back to the district court because the original ruling (in New York's favor) had not protected the interest of other States. In early March 1982, the Supreme Court denied New York's request for a review of the appellate decision. In a separate case, the Supreme Court ruled in February 1982 that census address registers are confidential, denying plaintiffs access to them. These and other cases and suits are discussed in more detail in a separate chapter.

COSTS

The 1980 census cost over \$1 billion, nearly five times that of the 1970 census (\$221.6 million). Several factors contributed to the large increase for 1980: Inflation, additional coverage-improvement programs, other improvements in the field enumeration structure that indirectly improved coverage, new data needs, enhancements in the geographic and processing operations, population growth, and an increase in the number of households.

A review of the yearly obligations of decennial census funds, presented below, shows that 61.6 percent of the funds were obligated in fiscal year 1980. Fiscal years 1974-76 began in July of the previous year (i.e., fiscal year 1974 was July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974, etc.). Fiscal years 1977-84 began in October of the previous year, (i.e., fiscal year 1977 ran from October 1, 1976, to September 30, 1977). The transitional quarter (TQ) is the period July 1 to September 30, 1976, and represents the time period between the old and new fiscal-year systems.

Fiscal year	Decennial obligations (in thousands)
Total	\$1,078,488
1974	642
1975	2,204
1976	5,180
TQ	2,568
1977	17,073
1978	29,090
1979	132,472
1980	664,642
1981	132,318
1982	50,606
1983	33,269
1984	8,424

³²In January 1981, many of the lawsuits which had not yet had final judgments rendered by a district court were consolidated for pretrial proceedings.

³³The census counted some 226.5 million persons, compared with the official estimate for Apr. 1, 1980—221.7 million.

Appendix 1A. Provisions of Title 13, United States Code, Relating to the 1980 Census

TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE—CENSUS

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Chapter 1.—ADMINISTRATION

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SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1. Definitions

As used in this title, unless the context requires another meaning or unless it is otherwise provided—

- (1) "Bureau" means the Bureau of the Census ;
- (2) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce ; and
- (3) "respondent" includes a corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, proprietorship, society, joint stock company, individual, or other organization or entity which reported information, or on behalf of which information was reported, in response to a questionnaire, inquiry, or other request of the Bureau. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1012, amended Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 1, 90 Stat. 2459.)

§ 2. Bureau of the Census

The Bureau is continued as an agency within, and under the jurisdiction of, the Department of Commerce. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1012.)

§ 3. Seal

The Bureau shall have a seal containing such device as has been selected heretofore, or as the Secretary may select hereafter. A description of such seal with an impression thereof shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State. The seal shall remain in the custody of the Secretary or such officer or employee of the Bureau as

he designates, and shall be affixed to all documents authenticated by the Bureau. Judicial notice shall be taken of the seal. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1012, amended Aug. 28, 1957, Pub. L. 85-207, § 2, 71 Stat. 481; Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 2, 90 Stat. 2459.)

§ 4. Functions of Secretary; regulations; delegation

The Secretary shall perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title, may issue such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out such functions and duties, and may delegate the performance of such functions and duties and the authority to issue such rules and regulations to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1013, amended Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 3, 90 Stat. 2459.)

§ 5. Questionnaires; number, form, and scope of inquiries

The Secretary shall prepare questionnaires, and shall determine the inquiries, and the number, form, and subdivisions thereof, for the statistics, surveys, and censuses provided for in this title. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1013, amended Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 4, 90 Stat. 2459.)

§ 6. Information from other Federal departments and agencies; acquisition of reports from other governmental and private sources

(a) The Secretary, whenever he considers it advisable, may call upon any other department, agency, or establishment of the Federal Government, or of the government of the District of Columbia, for information pertinent to the work provided for in this title.

(b) The Secretary may acquire, by purchase or otherwise, from States, counties, cities, or other units of government, or their instrumentalities, or from private persons and agencies, such copies of records, reports, and other material as may be required for the efficient and economical conduct of the censuses and surveys provided for in this title.

(c) To the maximum extent possible and consistent with the kind, timeliness, quality and scope of the statistics required, the Secretary shall acquire and use information available from any source referred to in subsection (a) or (b) of this section instead of conducting direct inquiries. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1013, amended Aug. 28, 1957, Pub. L. 85-207, § 3, 71 Stat. 481; Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 5, 90 Stat. 2460.)

§ 7. Printing; requisitions upon Public Printer; publication of bulletins and reports

The Secretary may make requisition upon the Public Printer for miscellaneous printing necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. He may further have printed by the Public Printer, in such editions as he deems necessary, preliminary and other census bulletins, and final reports of the results of the several investigations authorized by this title, and may publish and distribute such bulletins and reports. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1013.)

§ 8. Authenticated transcripts or copies of certain returns; other data; restriction on use; disposition of fees received

(a) The Secretary may, upon written request, furnish to any respondent, or to the heir, successor, or authorized agent of such respondent, authenticated transcripts or copies of reports (or portions thereof) containing information furnished by, or on behalf of, such respondent in connection with the surveys and census provided for in this title, upon payment of the actual or estimated cost of searching the records and furnishing such transcripts or copies.

(b) Subject to the limitations contained in sections 6(c) and 9 of this title, the Secretary may furnish copies of tabulations and other statistical materials which do not disclose the information reported by, or on behalf of, any particular respondent, and may make special

statistical compilations and surveys, for departments, agencies, and establishments of the Federal Government, the government of the District of Columbia, the government of any possession or area (including political subdivisions thereof) referred to in section 191(a) of this title, State or local agencies, or other public and private persons and agencies, upon payment of the actual or estimated cost of such work. In the case of nonprofit agencies or organizations, the Secretary may engage in joint statistical projects, the purpose of which are otherwise authorized by law, but only if the cost of such projects are shared equitably, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) In no case shall information furnished under this section be used to the detriment of any respondent or other person to whom such information relates, except in the prosecution of alleged violations of this title.

(d) All moneys received in payment for work or services enumerated under this section shall be deposited in a separate account which may be used to pay directly the costs of such work or services, to repay appropriations which initially bore all or part of such costs, or to refund excess sums when necessary. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1013, amended Aug. 28, 1957, Pub. L. 85-207, § 4, 71 Stat. 481; Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 6, 90 Stat. 2460-61.)

§ 9. Information as confidential; exception

(a) Neither the Secretary, nor any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, may, except as provided in section 8 of this title—

(1) use the information furnished under the provisions of this title for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it is supplied; or

(2) make any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified; or

(3) permit anyone other than the sworn officers and employees of the Department or bureau or agency thereof to examine the individual reports.

No department, bureau, agency, officer, or employee of the Government, except the Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this title, shall require, for any reason, copies of census reports which have been retained by any such establishment or individual. Copies of census reports which have been so retained shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the individual or establishment concerned, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section relating to the confidential treatment of data for particular individuals and establishments, shall not apply to the censuses of governments provided for by subchapter III of chapter 5 of this title, nor to interim current data provided for by subchapter IV of chapter 5 of this title as to the subjects covered by censuses of governments, with respect to any information obtained therefor that is compiled from, or customarily provided in, public records. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1013, amended Oct. 15, 1962, Pub. L. 87-813, 76 Stat. 922.)

§ 11. Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated, out of the Treasury of the United States, such sums as may be necessary to carry out all provisions of this title. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1014.)

§ 12. Mechanical and electronic development

The Secretary is authorized to have conducted mechanical and electronic development work as he determines is needed to further the functions and duties of carrying out the purposes of this title and may enter into such developmental contracts as he may determine to be in the best interest of the Government. (Added Pub. L. 85-207, § 5, Aug. 28, 1957, 71 Stat. 481.)

§ 13. Procurement of professional services

The Secretary shall have authority to contract with educational and other research organizations for the preparation of monographs and other reports and materials of a similar nature. (Added Pub. L. 85-207, § 5, Aug. 28, 1957, 71 Stat. 481.)

§ 15. Leases for 1980 decennial census

The 15 percent limitation contained in section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412; 40 U.S.C. 278a) shall not apply to leases entered into by the Secretary for the purpose of carrying out the 1980 decennial census, but no lease may be entered into for such purpose at a rental in excess of 105 percent of the appraised fair annual rental of the leased premises, or a proportionate part of the appraised fair annual rental in the case of a lease for less than a year.

Added Pub. L. 96-52, § 1(a), Aug. 13, 1979, 93 Stat. 358.

References in Text. Section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412; 40 U.S.C. 278a), referred to in text, is part of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1933, and is set out as section 278a of

Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub. L. 96-52, see 1979 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 852.

SUBCHAPTER II—OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

§ 21. Director of the Census; duties

The Bureau shall be headed by a Director of the Census, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by law, regulations, or orders of the Secretary. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1014.)

§ 22. Qualifications of permanent personnel

All permanent officers and employees of the Bureau shall be citizens of the United States. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1014, amended Sept. 13, 1960, Pub. L. 86-769, § 1, 74 Stat. 911.)

NOTE.—Pub. L. 94-311 requires that the Department of Commerce implement an affirmative action program within the Bureau of the Census for the employment of personnel of Spanish origin or descent and submit a report to Congress by June 16, 1977 on the progress of such program.

§ 23. Additional officers and employees

(a) The Secretary may establish, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as many temporary positions as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the work provided for by law. Bureau employees who are transferred to any such temporary positions shall not lose their permanent civil service status by reason of the transfer. The Secretary may make appointments to such temporary positions in conformity with the civil service laws and rules.

(b) In addition to employees of the Department of Commerce, employees of other departments and independent offices of the Government may, with the consent of the head of the respective department or office, be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the work provided for by law without regard to section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act.

(c) The Secretary may utilize temporary staff, including employees of Federal, State, or local agencies or instrumentalities, and employees of private organizations to assist the Bureau in performing the work authorized by this title, but only if such temporary staff is sworn to observe the limitations imposed by section 9 of this title. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1014, amended Sept. 13, 1960, Pub. L. 86-769, § 2, 74 Stat. 911; Aug. 19, 1964, Pub. L. 88-448, title IV, § 401(p), 78 Stat. 492; Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 12(b), 90 Stat. 2465.)

§ 24. Special employment provisions

(a) The Secretary may utilize the services of nontemporary employees of the Bureau (by assignment, promotion, appointment, detail, or otherwise) in temporary positions established for any census, for not to exceed the period during which appropriations are available for that census. Whenever the Secretary determines that the services of an employee which have been utilized under this section are no longer required in such a temporary position, he may, without regard to the provisions of any other law, return the employee to a continuing position, with rank and compensation not less than that which he held in his last permanent position in the Bureau: *Provided*, That no employee shall, by reason of his service in a temporary position under this subsection, lose the protection of any law or regulation with respect to his separation, suspension, furlough, or reduction in rank or compensation below the level held in his last permanent position in the Bureau. Service by a nontemporary employee in a temporary position under this subsection shall be creditable for step increases (both periodic and longevity) under title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as though it were a continuation of service in his last permanent position.

(b) As used in this title with respect to appointments or positions, "temporary" shall be construed to mean not in excess of one year, or not in excess of the specific period during which appropriations are available for the conduct of a particular census, whichever is longer. No employee of the Bureau who holds only a temporary appointment within the meaning of this section shall be considered as other than strictly temporary for purposes of any other provision of law relating to separations, suspensions, or reductions in rank or compensation.

(c) The enlisted men and officers of the uniformed services may be appointed and compensated for service in temporary enumerator positions for the enumeration of personnel of the uniformed services.

(d) The Secretary may fix compensation on a piece-price basis without limitation as to the amount earned per diem, and payments may be made to enumerators for the use of private automobiles on official business without regard to section 4 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 837), but at rates not in excess of the rates provided by that Act.

(e) The Secretary may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for travel expenses of persons selected for appointment for attendance at training courses held by the Department of Commerce with respect to any of the work provided for by law.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law prohibiting the expenditure of public money for telephone service, the Secretary, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, may authorize reimbursement for tolls or charges for telephone service from private residences or private apartments to the extent such charges are determined by the Secretary to have been incurred to facilitate the collection of information in connection with the censuses and surveys authorized by this title. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1015, amended Sept. 13, 1960, Pub. L. 86-769, § 3, 74 Stat. 911; Aug. 31, 1964, Pub. L. 88-535; 74 Stat. 744.)

§ 25. Duties of supervisors, enumerators, and other employees

(a) Each supervisor shall perform the duties imposed upon him by the Secretary in the enforcement of chapter 5 of this title in accordance with the Secretary's orders and instructions.

(b) Each enumerator or other employee detailed to serve as enumerator shall be charged with the collection in his subdivision of the facts and statistics called for on such schedules as the Secretary determines shall be used by him in connection with any census or survey provided for by chapter 5 of this title. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1015, amended Aug. 31, 1964, Pub. L. 88-530, 78 Stat. 737.)

§ 26. Transportation by contract

The Secretary may contract with field employees for the rental and use within the continental limits of the United States of means of transportation, other than motorcycle, automobile, or airplane, and for the rental and use outside of the continental United States of any means of transportation, which means may be owned by the field employee. Such rental contracts shall be made without regard to section 4 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 837). The rentals shall be at rates equivalent to the prevailing rental rates of the locality. The rental contracts within the continental United States may be entered into only when the use by the field employee of such other means of transportation is safer, more economical, or more advantageous to the Government than use of his motorcycle, automobile, or airplane in conducting the census. (Added Pub. L. 85-207, § 6, Aug. 28, 1957, 71 Stat. 482.)

SUBCHAPTER II—POPULATION, HOUSING, AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

§ 141. Population and other census information

(a) The Secretary shall, in the year 1980 and every 10 years thereafter, take a decennial census of population as of the first day of April of such year, which date shall be known as the "decennial census date", in such form and content as he may determine, including the use of sampling procedures and special surveys. In connection with any such census, the Secretary is authorized to obtain such other census information as necessary.

(b) The tabulation of total population by States under subsection (a) of this section as required for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States shall be completed within 9 months after the census date and reported by the Secretary to the President of the United States.

(c) The officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative apportionment or districting of each State may, not later than 3 years before the decennial census date, submit to the Secretary a plan identifying the geographic areas for which specific tabulations of population are desired. Each such plan shall be developed in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, which he shall furnish to such officers or public bodies not later than April 1 of the fourth year preceding the decennial census date. Such criteria shall include requirements which assure that such plan shall be developed in a nonpartisan manner. Should the Secretary find that a plan submitted by such officers or public bodies does not meet the criteria established by him, he shall consult to the extent necessary with such officers or public bodies in order to achieve the alterations in such plan that he deems necessary to bring it into accord with such criteria. Any issues with respect to such plan remaining unresolved after such consultation shall be resolved by the Secretary, and in all cases he shall have final authority for determining the geographic format of such plan. Tabulations of population for the areas identified in any plan approved by the Secretary shall be completed by him as expeditiously as possible after the decennial census date and reported to the Governor of the State involved and to the officers or public bodies having responsibility for legislative apportionment or districting of such State, except that such tabulations of population of each State requesting a tabulation plan, and basic tabulations of population of each other State, shall, in any event, be completed, reported, and transmitted to each respective State within one year after the decennial census date.

(d) Without regard to subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the Secretary, in the year 1985 and every 10 years thereafter, shall conduct a mid-decade census of population in such form and content as he may determine, including the use of sampling procedures and

special surveys, taking into account the extent to which information to be obtained from such census will serve in lieu of information collected annually or less frequently in surveys or other statistical studies. The census shall be taken as of the first day of April of each such year, which date shall be known as the "mid-decade census date".

(e) (1) If—

(A) in the administration of any program established by or under Federal law which provides benefits to State or local governments or to other recipients, eligibility for or the amount of such benefits would (without regard to this paragraph) be determined by taking into account data obtained in the most recent decennial census, and

(B) comparable data is obtained in a mid-decade census conducted after such decennial census,

then in the determination of such eligibility or amount of benefits the most recent data available from either the mid-decade or decennial census shall be used.

(2) Information obtained in any mid-decade census shall not be used for apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, nor shall such information be used in prescribing congressional districts.

(f) With respect to each decennial and mid-decade census conducted under subsection (a) or (d) of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the committees of Congress having legislative jurisdiction over the census—

(1) not later than 3 years before the appropriate census date, a report containing the Secretary's determination of the subjects proposed to be included, and the types of information to be compiled, in such census;

(2) not later than 2 years before the appropriate census date, a report containing the Secretary's determination of the questions proposed to be included in such census; and

(3) after submission of a report under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection and before the appropriate census date, if the Secretary finds new circumstances exist which necessitate that the subjects, types of information, or questions contained in reports so submitted be modified, a report containing the Secretary's determination of the subjects, types of information, or questions as proposed to be modified.

(g) As used in this section, "census of population" means a census of population, housing, and matters relating to population and housing. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1019, amended Aug. 28, 1957, Pub. L. 85-207, § 9, 71 Stat. 483; Dec. 23, 1975, Pub. L. 94-171, § 1, 89 Stat. 1023; Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 7, 90 Stat. 2461-62.)

NOTE.—(a) Pub. L. 94-311 requires the Department of Commerce, in cooperation with appropriate Federal, State and local agencies and various population study groups and experts, to undertake a study to determine what steps would be necessary for developing creditable estimates of undercounts of Americans of Spanish origin or descent in future censuses.

(b) Pub. L. 94-311 also requires that the Secretary of Commerce ensure that, in the Bureau of the Census data-collection activities, the needs and concerns of the Spanish-origin population are given full recognition through the use of Spanish language questionnaires, bilingual enumerators, and other such methods as deemed appropriate by the Secretary.

SUBCHAPTER V—GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE, PRELIMINARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS, AND USE OF SAMPLING

§ 191. Geographic scope of censuses

(a) Each of the censuses authorized by this chapter shall include each State, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and as may be determined by the Secretary, such other possessions and areas over which the United States exer-

cises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty. Inclusion of other areas over which the United States exercises jurisdiction or control shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(b) For censuses taken in the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any possession or area not specifically designated in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may use census information collected by the Governor or highest ranking Federal official, if such information was obtained in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Secretary.

(c) If, pursuant to a determination by the Secretary under subsection (a) of this section, any census is not taken in a possession or area over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty, the Secretary may include data obtained from other Federal agencies or government sources in the census report. Any data obtained from foreign governments shall be obtained through the Secretary of State. (Added Pub. L. 85-207, § 14, Aug. 28, 1957, 71 Stat. 483, amended Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 9, 90 Stat. 2463-64.)

§ 193. Preliminary and supplemental statistics

In advance of, in conjunction with, or after the taking of each census provided for by this chapter, the Secretary may make surveys and collect such preliminary and supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census as are necessary to the initiation, taking, or completion thereof. (Added Pub. L. 85-207, § 14, Aug. 28, 1957, 71 Stat. 484.)

§ 195. Use of sampling

Except for the determination of population for purposes of apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, the Secretary shall, if he considers it feasible, authorize the use of the statistical method known as "sampling" in carrying out the provisions of this title. (Added Pub. L. 85-207, § 14, Aug. 28, 1957, 71 Stat. 484, amended Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 10, 90 Stat. 2464.)

§ 196. Special censuses

The Secretary may conduct special censuses for the government of any State, or of any county, city, or other political subdivision within a State, for the government of the District of Columbia, and for the government of any possession or area (including political subdivisions thereof) referred to in section 191(a) of this title, on subjects covered by the censuses provided for in this title, upon payment to the Secretary of the actual or estimated cost of each such special census. The results of each such special census shall be designated "Official Census Statistics". These statistics may be used in the manner provided by applicable law. (Added Pub. L. 94-521, § 11, Oct. 17, 1976, 90 Stat. 2464.)

Chapter 7.—OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

SUBCHAPTER I—OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Sec.

- 211. Receiving or securing compensation for appointment of employees.
- 212. Refusal or neglect of employees to perform duties.
- 213. False statements, certificates, and information.
- 214. Wrongful disclosure of information.

SUBCHAPTER II—OTHER PERSONS

- 221. Refusal or neglect to answer questions; false answers.
- 222. Giving suggestions or information with intent to cause inaccurate enumeration of population.
- 223. Refusal, by owners, proprietors, etc., to assist census employees.
- 224. Failure to answer questions affecting companies, businesses, religious bodies, and other organizations; false answers.
- 225. Applicability of penal provisions in certain cases.

SUBCHAPTER III—PROCEDURE

- 241. Evidence.

SUBCHAPTER I—OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

§ 211. Receiving or securing compensation for appointment of employees

Whoever—

(1) receives or secures to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment of any person as supervisor, enumerator, clerk, or other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, referred to in subchapter II of chapter I of this title; or

(2) in any way receives or secures to himself any part of the compensation paid to any person so appointed—
shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1022.)

§ 212. Refusal or neglect of employees to perform duties

Whoever, being an employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter I of this title, and having taken and subscribed the oath of office, neglects or refuses, without justifiable cause, to perform the duties enjoined on such employee by this title, shall be fined not more than \$500. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1022.)

§ 213. False statements, certificates, and information

(a) Whoever, being an officer or employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter I of this title, willfully and knowingly swears or affirms falsely as to the truth of any statement required to be made or subscribed by him under oath by or under authority of this title, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) Whoever, being an officer or employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter I of this title—

(1) willfully and knowingly makes a false certificate or fictitious return; or

(2) knowingly or willfully furnishes or causes to be furnished, or, having been such an officer or employee, knowingly or willfully furnished or caused to be furnished, directly or indirectly, to the Secretary or to any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, any false statement or false information with reference to any inquiry for which he was authorized and required to collect information provided for in this title—

shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1022.)

§ 214. Wrongful disclosure of information

Whoever, being or having been an employee or staff member referred to in subchapter II of chapter I of this title, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, or having sworn to observe the limitations imposed by section 9 of this title, publishes or communicates any information, the disclosure of which is prohibited under the provisions of section 9 of this title, and which comes into his possession by reason of his being employed (or otherwise providing services) under the provisions of this title, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1023, amended Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 12(a), 90 Stat. 2464.)

SUBCHAPTER II—OTHER PERSONS

§ 221. Refusal or neglect to answer questions; false answers

(a) Whoever, being over eighteen years of age, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary, or by any other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof acting under the instructions of the Secretary or authorized officer, to answer, to the best of his knowledge, any of the questions on any schedule submitted to him in connection with any

census or survey provided for by subchapters I, II, IV, and V of chapter 5 of this title, applying to himself or to the family to which he belongs or is related, or to the farm or farms of which he or his family is the occupant, shall be fined not more than \$100.

(b) Whoever, when answering questions described in subsection (a) of this section, and under the conditions or circumstances described in such subsection, willfully gives any answer that is false, shall be fined not more than \$500.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, no person shall be compelled to disclose information relative to his religious beliefs or to membership in a religious body. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1023, amended Aug. 28, 1957, Pub. L. 85-207, § 15, 71 Stat. 484; Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 13, 90 Stat. 2465.)

§ 222. Giving suggestions or information with intent to cause inaccurate enumeration of population

Whoever, either directly or indirectly, offers or renders to any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof engaged in making an enumeration of population under subchapter II, IV, or V of chapter 5 of this title, any suggestion, advice, information or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1023, amended Aug. 28, 1957, Pub. L. 85-207, § 16, 71 Stat. 484.)

§ 223. Refusal, by owners, proprietors, etc., to assist census employees

Whoever, being the owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of any hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary or by any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, acting under the instructions of the Secretary, to furnish the names of the occupants of such premises, or to give free ingress thereto and egress therefrom to any duly accredited representative of such Department or bureau or agency thereof, so as to permit the collection of statistics with respect to any census provided for in subchapters I and II of chapter 5 of this title, or any survey authorized by subchapter IV or V of such chapter insofar as such survey relates to any of the subjects for which censuses are provided by such subchapters I and II, including, when relevant to the census or survey being taken or made, the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in such premises, shall be fined not more than \$500. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1023, amended Aug. 28, 1957, Pub. L. 85-207, § 17, 71 Stat. 484.)

§ 225. Applicability of penal provisions in certain cases

(a) In connection with any survey conducted by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof pursuant to subchapter IV of chapter 5 of this title, the provisions of sections 221, 222, 223 and 224 of this title shall apply—

(1) with respect to the answering of questions and furnishing of information, only to such inquiries as are within the scope of the schedules and questionnaires and of the type and character heretofore used in connection with the taking of complete censuses under subchapters I and II of chapter 5 of this title, or in connection with any censuses hereafter taken pursuant to such subchapters;

(2) only after publication of a determination with reasons therefor certified by the Secretary, or by some other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof with the approval of the Secretary, that the information called for is needed to aid or permit the efficient performance of

essential governmental functions or services, or has significant application to the needs of the public, business, or industry and is not publicly available from nongovernmental or other governmental sources;

(3) in the case of any new survey, only after public notice, given by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof at least thirty days in advance of requesting a return, that such survey is under consideration.

(b) The provisions for imprisonment provided by section 222 of this title shall not apply in connection with any survey conducted pursuant to subchapter II of chapter 3 of this title, or to subchapter IV of chapter 5 of this title.

(c) The provisions of sections 221, 222, 223, and 224 of this title shall not apply to any censuses or surveys of governments provided for by subchapters III and IV of chapter 5 of this title, nor to other surveys provided for by subchapter IV of such chapter which are taken more frequently than annually.

(d) Where the doctrine, teaching, or discipline of any religious denomination or church prohibits the disclosure of information relative to membership, a refusal, in such circumstances, to furnish such information shall not be an offense under this chapter. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1024, amended Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 15(a), 90 Stat. 2465.)

SUBCHAPTER III—PROCEDURE

§ 241. Evidence

When any request for information, made by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, is made by registered or certified mail or telegram, the return receipt therefor or other written receipt thereof shall be prima facie evidence of an official request in any prosecution under such section. (Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1025, amended Aug. 28, 1957, Pub. L. 85-207, § 19, 71 Stat. 484; Oct. 17, 1976, Pub. L. 94-521, § 15(b), 90 Stat. 2465.)

EXHIBIT 1 to DDO 35 28



Appendix 1C. Census Days: 1790 to 1980

1790-1820	First Monday in August
1830-1900	June 1
1910	April 15
1920	January 1
1930-80	April 1

The Census Act approved on March 1, 1790, set the reference date (Census Day) as the first Monday in August 1790, to comply with the constitutional provision that the "actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress" and to allow the U.S. marshals time to organize their data-collection operations. As the enumeration took

9 months or more every decade, a significant part of the work took place in the winter. Therefore, in 1830 Congress agreed to move Census Day back to June 1, where it remained until 1910, when the date was moved back still further—to April 15. In 1900, the enumeration was substantially completed in 90 days, and in 1910 in 30 days. For 1920, Census Day was moved to January 1, under the assumption that the enumerators, who took both the population and agriculture censuses at the same time, would find farmers both at home and with data for calendar 1919 readily at hand. The winter weather caused so many delays that for 1930, Congress moved Census Day to April 1. This date was subsequently codified in title 13, section 141.1 (see app. 1A).

Appendix 1D. Special Residence Rules

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the base was located; members not living "on base" were counted as residents of the area in which they were living on Census Day. Persons in families with Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., the military installation or "off base," as the case might be).

Each naval ship was allotted to the facility that the Department of the Navy designated as its home port, except for those of the Sixth and Seventh Fleets, which were deployed overseas on Census Day (these were considered part of the overseas population, because of their long-term overseas assignments). In home ports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In home ports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the home port of their ship were attributed to that residence, and those who did not so indicate were counted aboard ship. When a home port was split between more than one municipality, ships berthed in the home port on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located.

Other ships attributed by the Navy to that home port, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the Sixth or Seventh Fleets on Census Day, were allocated to the facility names on the Navy's home-port list.

If a U.S. merchant vessel was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated at that port. If the ship was not docked in a U.S. port but was within the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated at the port of destination, if in the United States, or at the home port of the ship if its destination was outside the United States. Crews of

U.S. flag vessels that were outside American waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

College students were counted as residents of the areas in which they were living while attending school, as they had been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental homes.

Inmates of institutions who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in general hospitals for a short period of time were counted at their usual place of residence, or if they had none, at the hospital.

Persons in hotels and motels on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out an individual census report and were assigned to their home areas if they indicated that no one was at home to report them to the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual places of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Appendix 1E. Facsimile of 1980 Census Long-Form Questionnaire

This appendix contains a facsimile of the long-form questionnaire that was used to enumerate a sample of the households in the 1980 census. The cover, page 1, and the back page were essentially the same as their counterparts on the short-form questionnaire. In addition to question 1 on page 1, the short form contained only population items 2-7 on page 2 and housing items H1-H12 on page 3. All other questions were unique to the long form. Person columns 3-6 have been omitted, but were identical to columns 1, 2, and 7, which are shown. Pages 8-19, which were the ones used to enumerate persons in columns 2-7 in a household, also have been omitted.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
L					

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years' — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-2

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 41-578006

Please continue →

Page 1

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Please continue →

Appendix 1E. Facsimile of 1980 Census Long-Form Questionnaire

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2	PERSON in column 3
		Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member. <input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 1 9 0 0 b. Month of birth Jan.—Mar. 1 Apr.—June 2 July—Sept. 3 Oct.—Dec. 4 5 6 7 8 9	a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 1 9 0 0 b. Month of birth Jan.—Mar. 1 Apr.—June 2 July—Sept. 3 Oct.—Dec. 4 5 6 7 8 9	a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 1 9 0 0 b. Month of birth Jan.—Mar. 1 Apr.—June 2 July—Sept. 3 Oct.—Dec. 4 5 6 7 8 9
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother
☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative
☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative
☐ Partner, roommate ☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian
☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian
☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian
☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan
☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo
☐ Korean ☐ Aleut
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____
☐ Indian (Amer.)
 Print tribe _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June
☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1
☐ Yes, public school, public college
☐ Yes, private, church-related
☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten
 Elementary through high school (grade or year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
☐ College (academic year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)
☐ Finished this grade (or year)
☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 7 rooms ☐ 8 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A house on 10 or more acres
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

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A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
		Occupied	C1. Is this unit for —		
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Year round use	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month	
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months	
		Vacant	C2. Vacancy status	<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years	
		Group quarters	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use		
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Indicators	
			C3. Is this unit boarded up?	1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return	
			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	

Appendix 1E. Facsimile of 1980 Census Long-Form Questionnaire

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ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. </p>	<p>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p> <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H22a.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </p>
<p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories </p> <p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H22b.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </p>
<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? </p> <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more </p>	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used </p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used </p> <p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used </p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used </p>	<p>H22c.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? </p>	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H22d.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H25.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </p>
<p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier </p>	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms </p>	<p>H26.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </p>
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here </p>	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H27.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment </p>	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles </p> <p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks </p>	<p>H28.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </p>

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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$.00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$.00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$.00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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1	2.	4.	2	2.	4.	3	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1
0	2 2	2 2 2	0	2 2	2 2 2	0	2 2	2 2 2
No	3 3	3 3 3	No	3 3	3 3 3	No	3 3	3 3 3
0	4 4	4 4 4	0	4 4	4 4 4	0	4 4	4 4 4
0	5 5	5 5 5	0	5 5	5 5 5	0	5 5	5 5 5
0	6 6	6 6 6	0	6 6	6 6 6	0	6 6	6 6 6
0	7 7	7 7 7	0	7 7	7 7 7	0	7 7	7 7 7
0	8 8	8 8 8	0	8 8	8 8 8	0	8 8	8 8 8
0	9 9	9 9 9	0	9 9	9 9 9	0	9 9	9 9 9
4	2.	4.	5	2.	4.	6	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1
0	2 2	2 2 2	0	2 2	2 2 2	0	2 2	2 2 2
No	3 3	3 3 3	No	3 3	3 3 3	No	3 3	3 3 3
0	4 4	4 4 4	0	4 4	4 4 4	0	4 4	4 4 4
0	5 5	5 5 5	0	5 5	5 5 5	0	5 5	5 5 5
0	6 6	6 6 6	0	6 6	6 6 6	0	6 6	6 6 6
0	7 7	7 7 7	0	7 7	7 7 7	0	7 7	7 7 7
0	8 8	8 8 8	0	8 8	8 8 8	0	8 8	8 8 8
0	9 9	9 9 9	0	9 9	9 9 9	0	9 9	9 9 9
7	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
Yes	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
0	2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2		
No	3 3	3 3 3	3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3		
0	4 4	4 4 4	4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4		
0	5 5	5 5 5	5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5		
0	6 6	6 6 6	6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6		
0	7 7	7 7 7	7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7		
0	8 8	8 8 8	8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8		
0	9 9	9 9 9	9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9		

Appendix 1E. Facsimile of 1980 Census Long-Form Questionnaire

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ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

[illegible]

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PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p>		<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 II 3 3 0 4 4 III 5 5 0 6 6 0 7 7 IV 8 8 0 9 9</p>		<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>		<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>		
<p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>		<p>22b.</p> <p>0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9</p>		<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p>		<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>25. Was this person <u>temporarily absent</u> or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>		<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>-----</p>		<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>		<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>32. Income in 1979 — <i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i> <i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i> <i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p>		<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>		<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p>		<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>		<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . <i>Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>		<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier } <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>		<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . <i>Report net income after business expenses.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>		<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>28—30. Current or most recent job activity <i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i> <i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>		<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>c. Own farm . . . <i>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>		<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>		<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . <i>Report even small amounts credited to an account.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>		<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? <i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p>		<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>		<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p>		<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>		<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p>		<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . <i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>		<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>		<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>		<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. \$.00 (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>		<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 A 0 0 A 0</p>		
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>						

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Please Make Sure You Have Filled This Form Completely

For persons who answered in Question 1 that they are staying here only temporarily and have a usual home elsewhere, enter the address of usual home here:

House number	Street or road	Apartment number or location
City	County	
State	ZIP Code	

For Answers to Questions H1, H2, and H3:

H1. Name of person(s) left out and reason:

H2. Name of person(s) away from home and reason away:

H3. Name of visitor(s) for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a Census Taker:

NOTE

If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A Census Taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

1 Check to be certain you have:

- Answered Question 1 on page 1.
- Answered Questions 2 through 10 for each person you listed at the top of pages 2 and 3.
- Answered Questions H1 through H32 on pages 3, 4, and 5.
- Filled a pair of pages for each person listed on pages 2 and 3. That is, pages 6 and 7 should be filled for the Person in column 1; pages 8 and 9 for the Person in column 2, etc.

Please notice we need answers to questions 17 through 33 for every person born before April 1965 even though they may not seem to apply to the particular person.

For example, you may have forgotten to fill all the necessary circles on work or on income for a teenager going to school, or a retired person. To avoid our having to check with you to make sure of the answer, please be certain you have given all the necessary answers.

2 Write here the name of the person who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number on which the people in this household can be called.

Name _____

Date _____

Telephone Number _____

3 Then fold the form the way it was sent to you. Mail it back in the enclosed envelope. The address of the U.S. Census Office appears on the front cover of this questionnaire. Please be sure that before you seal the envelope the address shows through the window. No stamp is required.

Thank you very much.

1980 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



Appendix 1G. Relation of Selected Printed Reports to Summary Tape Files

Printed report	Source
PHC80-1, Block Statistics (Microfiche)	STF 1B
PHC80-2, Census Tracts	STF's 2A, 4A
PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and SMSA's	STF's 1A, 3A
PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress	STF's 1D, 3D
PC80-1-A, Number of Inhabitants	STF 1A
PC80-1-B, General Population Characteristics	STF 2B
PC80-1-C, General Social and Economic Characteristics	STF 4B
PC80-1-D, Detailed Population Characteristics	STF 5
HC80-1-A, General Housing Characteristics	STF 2B
HC80-1-B, Detailed Housing Characteristics	STF 4B
HC80-2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics	STF 5